THE COLUMBIAN

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

At TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year, $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year strictly in advance—$2.25 if not paid in advance and $2.50 if payment be delayed beyond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the Publisher, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State, or to distant post offices, must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. R. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1876.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. X, NO. 10
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLI, NO. 4

RATES OF ADVERTISING

One inch, (twelve lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1.50; three insertions, $2.00.

SPACE.	1w.	2w.	3w.	6w.	1y
One inch	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00
Two inches	3.00	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00
Three inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	6.00	9.00	11.00	15.00	20.00
Quarter column	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	30.00
Half column	15.00	18.00	20.00	35.00	60.00
One column	30.00	35.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertion without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's Notices three dollars.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line. Regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—Ivan Derr, George Scott.
Prothonotary, &c.—B. Frank Zarr.
Register & Recorder—William H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—Michael Grover.
Surveyor—Isaac Dewitt.
Treasurer—Dr. H. W. Mcreynolds.
Commissioners—John Herner, S. W. McHenry.
Joseph Sands.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Krickbaum.
Auditors—M. V. B. Kline, J. B. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Coroner—Charles G. Murphy.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Utt.
County Superintendent—William B. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—O. P. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Creveling, Scott. O. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, H. H. Grove, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. P. Austin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robbins, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President, C. L. Hutchison, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. J. P. Austin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Minister—Rev. J. Mc'Kron.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. J. H. McGarrah.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.

Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier.
Residence—East street, opp. Third street.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.
Services every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Keller's church, Madison township.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

Rector—Rev. John Hewitt.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.
Persons desiring to consult the Rector on religious matters will find him at the parsonage on Rock Street.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Service—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.

Meet in the Opera House every Lord's day, at 3 p. m. and 6½ p. m.
Regular Meeting of the Church for worship, 3 p. m.
Sunday evening Lecture, by E. E. Orvis, 6½ p. m.
The public are cordially invited to attend.
Seats free.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. Feb. 19, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

CLOTHING, &C.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries, etc., Main st., East Bloomsburg.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main street, above Court House.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc., Main street.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. R. IKELER, Attorney at Law, Rooms in Exchange Block, 2d floor, Bloomsburg, Pa. 68

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5. Oct. 15, '75.

D. R. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side of Main street, above J. K. Eyer's.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

D. R. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provisions, &c., Main and Centre streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

THOMAS WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three-story brick, Main street, west of Market st.

CATAWISSA.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street,

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second street, Robbins' building.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.

Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

NOTICE.

From this date the Bloomsburg Gas Company will put in service pipes at first cost and furnish and set burners at four dollars each.

The company have on hand a lot of gas tar suited for painting roofs, and posts or other timbers placed under ground.

Price 10 cents per gallon or $2.50 per barrel.
C. W. MILLER,
Oct. 15, '75-tf Sect.

VULCAN IRON WORKS,

DANVILLE, MONTOUR COUNTY, PA.

WILLIAM H. LAW, Manufacturer of Wrought Iron Bridges, Boilers, Gasholder, Fireproof Buildings, Wrought Iron Roofing, Roofing Frames, Flooring and Doors, Farm Gates and Fencing, also Wrought Iron Piping, Stacks and all kinds of Smith Work, &c. Repairs promptly attended to

N. B.—Drawings and Estimates supplied.
Oct. 8, 1875—tf

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

A. B. HERRING, Carpenter and builder, Main street below Pine.

BUCK HORN.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. A. L. TURNER,
Residence on Market Street one door below D. J. Waller's.
Office over Klein's Drug Store. Office hours from 1 to 4 p. m. for treatment of diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.
All calls night or day promptly attended to.
Apr. 23'75 tf

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar. 26, '74—y Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. B. F. GARDNER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office above J. Schuyler & Son's Hardware Store.
Apr. 30'75 tf

SAMUEL KNORR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market streets Oct. 8, '75

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
OFFICE—Room No. 1, "Columbian" Building.
Sept. 18, 1875.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa. July 1, 75—y

C. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House
Mar. 6, '74—y

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building. April 10, '74—y

A. CREVELING SMITH. HERVEY EWING SMITH.

A. CREVELING SMITH & SON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. july 1, '73—y

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. B. LITTLE.

E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. 1y—38

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America.
Agents for Continental Life Insurance Company of New York. Assets nearly $7,000,000. The best in the country. Send for descriptive pamphlet. tf

WILLIAM BRYSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Centralia, Pa.
Feb 18, '76 1y.

HARMAN & HASSERT.

FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS,
AND
IRON-SMITHS.

East Street, below Rail Road,
BLOOMSBUG, PA.

We respectfully call public attention to the following facts that: They manufacture first class

MINE CAR WHEELS AND AXLES

and all kinds of Coal Breaker Castings. They also make all kinds of Car, Machine, Bridge and other castings used by contractors generally. They also manufacture

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

and are prepared to furnish all kinds of repairs, such as Grates, Lids, Fire Brick, Stretchers, &c. They keep constantly on hand

PLOWS AND PLOW POINTS.

Large Iron Kettles, Farmers' Bells, Sled Soles, Wagon Boxes, Cellar Grates, &c. They are also prepared to furnish

Saw and Grist Mill Machinery,

Shafting, Pulley's, &c. They pay special attention to

Repairing Threshing Machines

Reapers, &c.

The Proprietors are both practical mechanics. Try them.

Dec. 3, 1875-6m

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.

GILMORE & CO., successors to Chipman, Hosmer & Co., Solicitors. Patents procured in all countries. No FEES IN ADVANCE. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. By a recent decision of the Commissioner ALL rejected applications may be revived. Special attention given to interference cases before the Patent office, extensions before Congress, infringement suits in different States, and all litigation appertaining to inventions or patents. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for pamphlet of sixty pages.

LAND CASES, LAND WARRANTS AND SCRIP.

Contested land cases prosecuted before the U. S. General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private land claims, mining and preemption claims, and homestead cases attended to. Land scrip in 40, 80 and 160 acre pieces for sale. This scrip is assignable, and can be located in the name of the purchaser upon any government land subject to private entry, at $1.25 per acre. It is of equal value with bounty land Warrants. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for pamphlet of instructions.

ARREARS OF PAY AND BOUNTY.

Officers, soldiers and sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to Gilmore & Co., and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

PENSIONS.

All officers, soldiers and sailors wounded, ruptured or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing Gilmore & Co.

Cases prosecuted by Gilmore & Co. before the supreme court of the United States, the court of claims, and the second auditors and claims commission.

Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to GILMORE & CO. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it. Address,

GILMORE & CO.,
622 F street, Washington, D. C.
Jan 21, '76-tf.

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY. Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	12,500,000
Lancashire	10,000, 00
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,500,000
American of Philadelphia	1,500,000
Ætna of Hartford	500,000
Wyoming, of Wilkes Barre	251,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
	$61,926,000

March 26, '74—y

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY, (old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the East and Light street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1875.

KEYSTONE CARRIAGE WORKS!

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

A. S. CROSSLEY has on hand and for sale cheaper than the cheapest, for cash, or will exchange for old Wagons on reasonable terms,

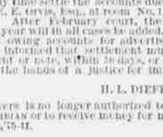
CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES,
AND
WAGONS

of every description both plain and fancy.

Portable Top Buggies, open Buggies, Plain and Fancy Platform Spring Wagons all of the latest style and mode of good material and fully warranted.—Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I cannot be undersold. I claim that I make the best wagons for the least money.

I also do painting, trimming and repair old work at the shortest notice, old springs welded and warranted to stand or no pay. I will exchange a portable top buggy for any kind of lumber, such as hemlock, pine, ash, thin hickory and poplar to be delivered at my shop by the first of February, 1875. Immediate orders taken and Mckelvy, Neal & Co's for repairs as cash.
A. S. CROSSLEY.
Oct. 8, 1875.

CARRIAGE



MANUFACTORY

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER

HAVE on hand and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every description of Wagons both PLAIN and FANCY,

Warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and by the most experienced workmen. All work sent out from the establishment will be found to be of the highest class and sure to give perfect satisfaction. They have also a fine assortment of

SLEIGHS

of all the newest and most fashionable styles well and carefully made and of the best material.

An inspection of their work is asked as it is believed that none superior can be found in the country.
Oct. 8, 1875—tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S HOTEL, Bloomsburg, Pa., B. Stohner, Proprietor. Accommodations first-class. $1.25 to $1.50 per day. Restaurant attached. October 8, '75-tf

C. M. BROWN,
Dealer in
BOOTS AND SHOES. Town and Boots a specialty. Repairing done at short notice. Under Brown's Hotel, Bloomsburg. Oct. 8, '75-1y

CENTRAL HOTEL,
A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE,
Oct. 8, '75-1y JOHN LAYCOCK, Propr.

NEW SALOON AND RESTAURANT.
The undersigned has opened a first-class Eating House in the Exchange Block, formerly occupied by B. Stohner, where his customers will find everything in his line.
MILTON CHARLES.
Feb 18-3m.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa. Oct. 1, '75-1y

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Opposite the Court House,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
The LARGEST and BEST in all respects in the county
Oct. 8, '75-1y W. R. KOONS, Proprietor.

DEBTORS TO THE COLUMBIAN.

Persons indebted to the undersigned for subscription to the COLUMBIAN are hereby informed that they may at any time settle the accounts due by them to me with E. E. Orvis, Esq., at room No. 1, Columbian building. After February court, the extra fifty cents per year will in all cases be added.

Persons owing accounts for advertising and job work are informed that settlement must be made, by payment or note, within 30 days, or they will be placed in the hands of a justice for immediate collection.

H. L. DIEFFENBACH

E. L. Myers is no longer authorized to collect for the COLUMBIAN or to receive money for me.
Dec 10, '75-tf.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest Improved PORCELAIN TEETH, which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.

Office a few doors above the Court House, same side. Oct. 8 '75

E. J. THOENTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,

and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. oct. 8, '75

Manhood: HOW Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness, involuntary seminal losses, impotency, mental and physical incapacity, impediments to marriage, etc.; also, consumption, epilepsy and fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers,
P. BRUGMAN & SON,
41 Ann St., New York; P. O. Box 4586.
S. M. P. Jan 21-3m.

PEAS, Dreer's Extra Early, Early Corn, Beans, Tomato, cucumber, and all other seeds for Market Gardeners, Families, &c. Send stamp for Dreer's Garden Calendar for 1876, with prices. Henry A. Dreer, 714 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. Feb 18-4w.

BLANK NOTES, with or without exemption for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Poetical.

POOR LITTLE JOE.

Prop yer eyes wide open Joey,
For I've brought you sumpin great.
Apples? No; a darned sight better!
Don't you take no int'rest? Wait!
Flowers, Joe—I knew'd you'd like 'em—
Ain't them scrumptious? Ain't them high?
Tears, my boy? What's them for Joey?
There—poor little Joe!—don't cry.

I was skippin' past a winder,
Where a bang-up lady sot,
All amongst a lot of bushes—
Each one stickin' from a pot;
Every bush had flowers on it—
Pretty? Mebbe not! Oh, no!
Wish you could a seen 'em growin',
It was sich a stunnin' show.

Well I thought of you, poor feller,
Lyin' here so sick and weak,
Never knowin' any comfort,
And I puts on lots o' cheek.
"Missis," says I, "if you please, mum,
Could I ax you for a rose?
For my little brother, missus—
Never seed one, I suppose."

Then I told her all about you—
How I bringed you up—poor Joe!
(Lackin' women folks to do it.)
Sich a imp you was, you know—
Till you got that awful tumble,
Just as I had broke yer in.
(Hard work, too, to earn your livin'
Blackin boots for honest tin.

How that tumble crippled of you,
So's you couldn't hyper match—
How it hurted when I sewn you
Fur the first time with yer crutch.
"Pat," I says, he's laid up now, mum,
Tears to weaken every day;"
Joe, she up and went to cuttin'—
That's the how of this bokay.

Say! It seems to me, ole feller,
You is quite yourself to-night;
Kind o' chirk—it's been a fortnight
Sence yer eyes has been so bright.
Better! Well, I'm glad to hear it!
Yes; they're mighty pretty, Joe,
Smellin' of 'em's made you happy?
Well, I thought it would, you know.

Never see the country, did you?
Flowers growin everywhere?
Sometimes when you're better, Joey,
Mebbe I kin take you there.
Flowers in heaven? 'M—Is'pose so;
Dunno much about it, though;
A'n't as fly as wot I might be
On them topics, little Joe.

But I've heard it hinted somewhere
That in heaven's golden gates
Things is everlastin' cheerful—
B'lieve that's wot the Bible states.
Likewise, there folks don't get hungry;
So good people when they dies,
Finds themselves well fixed forever
Joe, my boy, wot ails yer eyes?

Thought they looked a little singular,
Oh, no! Don't you have no fear:
Heaven was made for such as you is—
Joe, wot makes you look so queer?
Here—wake up! Oh, don't look that way!
Joe! My boy! Hold up your head!
Here's yer flowers—you dropped 'em Joey;
Oh, my God! can Joe be dead?

—*Peleg Arkwright in the Graphic.*

Miscellaneous.

THE SPIRIT HAND.

A MYSTERY.

For what I am about to relate I can offer no explanation. I merely state the facts, and leave the reader to draw his own conclusion.

On the night of March 20, 1868, my friend Dornton Leroy and myself were seated together in my room in the——Hotel. The night was a very bitter one outside, but we cared little for it as we sat there talking of the past and the present, in which there was little that was disagreeable to discuss, and of the future, the knowledge of which was mercifully withheld from us.

"Do you remember old Doctor Trent?" Leroy asked, with a laugh.

"Indeed I do," I replied; but I did not smile, for I could never think of the man without a strange feeling of horror.

He had been at one time a member of the faculty of the college which Leroy and I had attended. He was deeply learned in metaphysics, and was in many respects a remarkably agreeable man, but he was not generally liked. One morning there had been a terrible interview in his room between him and the president of the college, and the next day he was dismissed from his position and left the institution, since which time I had not met him. It was never known why he had been discharged; there were many vague rumors afloat, but nothing definite was known. One of the students had heard him say to the president as the latter left his room:

"Remember, Dr. D——, this secret is yours and mine alone, and, by the eternal powers, if it becomes known through you, the vengeance of one whose might you have never, until this day, dreamed, will follow you through a wretched life and into a restless grave."

The student said that President D—— tottered through the hallway as if he had been face to face with death.

What occurred in Dr. Trent's room that morning I do not to this day know.

"Do you remember," Leroy continued, "what singular ideas the old doctor had regarding a future existence?"

Leroy, though a splendid fellow, a brilliant scholar, possessing a wonderful intellectual power, was an infidel.

"I wish you would not mention the man," I said, impelled to the utterance by the unaccountable feeling of horror of which I have spoken. "I cannot bear even to think of him. I do not know what his ideas of futurity were; I do not think I ever heard him express them."

"It seemed to me," Leroy said, "that the old man used to take a strange delight in drawing me aside and reiterating to me his belief of what occurred after death; and now that I think of it, I do not remember that I ever heard him ventilate his ideas in public. Why, he believed——"

"Excuse me, Dornton," I interposed, "I don't want to hear what he believed, or anything about him. I cannot bear to hear the man mentioned."

"Well, he was a disagreeable old fellow," Leroy said, "and we'll let him rest; though I can't understand why you have so great a horror of him. Take another glass of sherry, my boy, it will steady your nerves."

"As we are on the subject, Dornton," I said, "do you still maintain the same opinions regarding a future existence as of old? Have you not been forced to change your views?"

He replied that he had not. We then entered into an argument. I endeavored to make him understand the subject as I understood it; but all my efforts were in vain. At last, jumping from his seat, he exclaimed:

"Frank, listen to me, and remember what I say. If I die before you, I will, if I still exist as a spirit, return to you and tell you of the existence after death."

"Dornton," I interposed, but he went on:

"I will do this; and if in this future state I am forbidden to fulfill my promise, I swear to resign my right to existence in the spirit land to remain on earth a wanderer forever."

"Dornton, Dornton," I cried in horror, "you do not know what you say. You cannot comprehend the terrible significance of the words you utter."

"And yet," a voice said, "I question not that the vow he has made is registered in the spirit land."

Whose voice was this? Not Dornton's; not mine. The door which separated my room from the adjoining apartment was open, and on the threshold stood Dr. Trent.

Dornton Leroy and myself each uttered his name.

"At your service, gentlemen" he said, bowing, and continued, "Mr. Leroy has not told you what my ideas of futurity are; but they are not very different, Mr. Remington, from your own. One thing I know, which is that such vows as he has uttered are registered by unseen hands, and a strict fulfillment of their conditions demanded—always, always!"

His last words died away to an almost inarticulate moan, and he closed the door and left us alone together—Dorntorn Leroy and myself. For a moment we sat silent and paralyzed with astonishment; then I rushed to the door and attempted to open it, but it was locked on the other side. I knocked and rattled the handle. Soon I heard Mr. Trent's voice:

"Mr. Remington, you will oblige me by making less noise; I wish to sleep!"

I retired from the the door and resumed my former seat.

"What do you understand by this?" I asked Leroy. "Is it not strange, mysterious, incomprehensible?"

"Not at all," he said, "merely a coincidence. We happened to be talking of Doctor Trent while he was in the next room. He overheard us and seized the opportunity

"What!" I cried, grasping his arm.

He repeated the words.

"It cannot be," I gasped, "you are mistaken. He left me in perfect health at midnight—it cannot be!"

"I have just left his home," Charlton said; it is "true."

"I cannot realize this! What was the cause of his death?"

"Remington, 'twas suicide."

"Suicide!" I exclaimed, almost prostrated by the accumulation of horrors. George Charlton told me that the inmates of the house in which Leroy had boarded had been awakened by the report of a pistol; it proceeded from his room. They had found him lying upon the floor, dead, the fatal weapon in his hand, a bullet in his head. Upon the table was a note containing these words:

"I have no desire to live longer. Farewell, all."

"Merciful heaven!" I exclaimed when I heard this, "it seems impossible that this is so. When he left me at midnight he was in the best of spirits."

"And yet," Charlton said, "at twenty minutes past four he took his own life in a fit of melancholy. Is not——"

"At what hour?" I interrupted.

"So you see my boy," Leroy said "our old friend came in that room by perfectly natural and legitimate means."

Notwithstanding this, I could not suppress a shudder of loathing at the very thought of the man.

Dornton Leroy left me with a cordial pressure of the hand and a good-humored admonition to carefully fasten the door between my room and Doctor Trent's—advice which I followed.

That night I was awakened from a sound slumber by a peal of unearthly, horrible laughter in Doctor Trent's room. I sprang from my bed and lighted the gas; a cold moisture was upon my forehead. The laughter ceased. I consulted my watch; it was just twenty minutes past four. It was long before I could sleep again. At last I fell into a slumber, from which I was awakened at eight o'clock by a loud knocking at my door.

"Who's there?" I cried.

"George Charlton," was the reply, "let me in; I have news for you."

"Good or bad?" I asked, as I admitted my old friend.

"Bad, bad?" he said, gravely. "Dornton Leroy is dead."

for ventilating one of his peculiar ideas."

"But how came he in the next room?"

This is a hotel; therefore I see nothing singular in his presence there. It is extremely improbable that he came there by other than natural means. If you will take the trouble to accompany me down stairs to the office when I start home—which will be directly—you will doubtless see his name on the register. You have a singular dread of this man, Frank."

"I have, I always have had; I cannot help it. You're not going yet?"

"Must, my dear boy, I have to get up early in the morning, and it's already——," consulting his watch, "as I live, it's midnight—an hour later than I thought."

I went down to the office with Leroy, and on the hotel register we found the name, "S. Trent, M. D."

"The shot was heard at precisely twenty minutes past four."

It was at that very moment that the peal of fiendish laughter from the old doctor's room had awakened me from my sleep. I did not tell Charlton of this. It seemed a horror too great for utterance. The thought occurred to me to notify Doctor Trent of Leroy's death. I rapped on the door, informing Charlton briefly that an old friend of the deceased occupied the room, but there was no response to my knock. On inquiry at the office I learned that Doctor Trent had left the office at six o'clock that morning.

I went with George Charlton to the room where Dornton Leroy lay dead. As we looked upon his face we each thought of one to whom his loss would be a far more bitter application than it was even to us, his bosom friends. That one was Alice Bentley, the young girl to whom Leroy was to have been married in a month. They had been engaged one year, with the full approval of all concerned or interested. She was a rarely beautiful and intellectual girl, the idol of her parents, who thought Leroy the only man in the world worthy of becoming her husband, while he considered her far too good and too pure for him. She was a frail, delicate creature, and I feared that this blow would kill her. While Charlton and myself were still in the room she entered; we immediately withdrew and left her alone with her dead lover. Two days later we laid Dornton Leroy beneath the sod.

Six months passed. Alice Bently did not die as she stood by the coffin of the man she loved so dearly, but as the days and weeks passed on she faded like a frail plant torn from the soil which matured it, and the physician said that an entire change of scene, at once, might save her, but nothing else could. So a European tour was planned. I was a member. On the 3d of October we sailed for Liverpool. We had scarcely left the wharf when I discovered that among the passengers was Doctor Trent. I recoiled with positive terror as my eyes fell upon his face. Must I be brought for two weeks in constant intercourse with this man, whom I detested? For a moment I thought of leaving the boat at Sandy Hook and returning to New York in the pilot boat, but I dismissed the idea, for I knew I could give no satisfactory explanation to my friends for such an act. I endeavored to persuade myself that I was wrong in feeling as I did toward the man who had never harmed me by word or deed, that I was morbidly sensitive upon this subject; but all my efforts were in vain; I still felt toward Doctor Trent as toward a poisonous reptile. I despised, dreaded, loathed him.

But he soon became very generally liked by the passengers. My friends soon learned that he was an acquaintance of mine, and each insisted on an introduction, which I gave with a reluctance I strove in vain to conceal. During the voyage Doctor Trent spent the greater portion of his time in Alice Bentley's company. It gave me the keenest pain to see them together—she whom I loved as one far above me, and he upon whom I looked with loathing. But what was my horror upon learning that this old man, Doctor Trent, had asked Alice Bentley's hand in marriage, and that she had promised him an answer in three months. I refused to believe this at first. I could not comprehend how this girl, pure as an angel, could, for a moment, listen to the addresses of this creature, Trent; how she, upon whose lips my friend's kisses had been pressed, could fail to spurn this man with contempt. But as time passed on I saw that she was completely in his power, that he was drawing her to him nearer, nearer, day by day, by means of a dreadful fascination, a magnetism which she was evidently unable to resist, her will being completely subservient to his.

Doctor Trent traveled with us through Europe. He was constantly at Miss Bentley's side, and she never repulsed him. I knew that Alice did not love him, but I believed she would marry him. She marry him! O! the thought was torture to me!

I avoided Doctor Trent as much as possible; I seldom spoke with him. But one day he met me in a cafe in Paris, and seating himself by my side, said abruptly:

"That was a terrible death of my old pupil, Leroy, was it not, Frank Remington?"

The question was so strangely and suddenly uttered that for a moment I knew not what to say. Finally I murmured an affirmative response.

Fixing his eyes upon my face with a strange earnestness Doctor Trent continued:

"Do you remember the oath which Dornton Leroy uttered that night, a few hours before he died?"

I did not reply, I could not speak with this man's fiery gaze upon my face. He read my answer in my eyes, and went on:

"I can recall his exact words; they were these: 'If I die before you, I will, if I still exist as a spirit, return to you and tell you of the existence after death; and if, in this future state, I am forbidden to fulfill my promise, I swear to resign my right to existence in the spirit land, and to remain on earth, a wanderer forever.'" These words, as Doctor Trent uttered them, seemed to burn into my very soul. I strove to speak, but could not.

"Ah!" Trent exclaimed, seizing my hand in his own, which was so cold that it chilled me through, "It is not safe for man thus to trifle with a power of whose might the human mind can have no conception. Frank Remington, where, in all the universe, do you think Dornton Leroy is now?"

My face must have shown the horror I felt of this man and at the fearful thoughts he suggested; for he paused suddenly and said, with a laugh, "But my talk does not suit you. Well, well, let us dismiss the subject. By the way, you will be at Madame ——'s ball to-morrow night, will you not?"

I replied in the affirmative, and as soon as possible left the man.

The next night I was at Madame ——'s ball.

The company was about dispersing when Trent advanced to the centre of the room, holding Alice Bentley by the hand, and said in a loud voice:

"Friends, congratulate me; Miss Bentley has consented to make me the happiest of men by becoming my wife."

He had scarcely spoken the last word when the girl uttered a terrible shriek and fell fainting to the floor. When, a few minutes later, she regained consciousness, she cried:

"Where is he? Oh, where is he?"

They asked her whom she meant.

"Dornton—Dornton Leroy," she said. "As Doctor Trent finished speaking, Leroy appeared before me, and gazing fixedly into my eyes with an expression of intense anguish, seized my wrist in his hand. Did you not see him?"

Doctor Trent burst into a shriek of wild laughter which thrilled me with horror. It was the same that had echoed through my room on the morning of Dornton Leroy's death.

A moment later the man was profuse in apologies, attributing his sudden and inappropriate outburst to nervous excitement.

"But, ladies and gentlemen," he exclaimed, taking Alice Bentley's hand, "look here; is not this a remarkable phenomenon?"

Upon the girl's wrist were distinctly visible the marks of human fingers, as it some one had grasped it very tightly.

One morning two months later I entered a little English chapel in Florence for the purpose of witnessing the marriage of Alice Bentley and Doctor Trent.

The bridal party arrived at the time appointed, and the ceremony began. Alice was in tears and murmured the responses in an almost inaudible voice.

Presently the clergyman

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, March. 10 18 76

Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 20, 1876.

In pursuance of the meeting of the Democratic State Committee, I hereby give notice that the Democracy of the State through their delegates, will assemble at the city of Lancaster on Wednesday, the 22d day of March next, at 12 o'clock, m., for the purpose of electing delegates to represent the State of Pennsylvania in the ensuing Democratic National Convention, and to appoint electors and do such other matter and things as the said convention may deem necessary and proper.

HENDRICK B. WRIGHT,

BELKNAP.

With cheeks tingling with the blush of shame every honest American citizen will read the record of the crime and conviction of one of the highest officials of the National government. Belknap has fallen, and another victim is added to the long list of those who have permitted themselves to be guided by the besetting sin of the day, the vulgar lust for riches, which is the natural result of the influences that have come to govern society at Washington under the present administration, and which, radiating thence has poisoned the moral structure of the whole nation and is sapping the very foundations of our national life.

But what more could have been expected? The appointment of Belknap as secretary of war was but one of many instances where the President has obstinately refused to place in responsible positions, men of ability and integrity, and contrary to the advice of statesmen, has selected obscure and untried individuals who when put through the fire, have yielded to the temptation surrounding them, and brought disgrace upon the nation. When Belknap went to Washington from a little Iowa town he saw many things which naturally led him to the conclusion that he, too, might as well make a fortune. He saw the highest offices in the government bestowed in return for gifts of houses and lands. He saw Grant surrounded by such men as Shepherd, and Williams and Delano, as confidential advisers. He saw the extravagant manner of living indulged in by other Cabinet officers, and desired that his wife should shine as brightly as any of them. But his salary was insufficient and he must have money. When it was offered him, he followed the example of his associates and took it, and then came the day of retribution. He who might have been a respected citizen of his State, if he had not yielded to his foolish ambition and accepted an office, which together with a handsome and extravagant wife who must have diamonds, have blighted his whole life, stands to-day before the bar of the Senate, a criminal, pitied by some, despised by all.

Is the Republican Party not to blame for the corruption that characterizes the day? Will they longer have the hardihood to talk about the "great moral ideas," "the grand principles of Republicanism" and all that! The statesmen of that party, the Sumners, the Schurzes, the Trumbulls, and the Greeley's were forbidden guests at the Republican feast, because they were honest, and such truckling politicians as the Mortons, the Conklings the Blaines and the Carpenters have taken their places; and yet when we charge upon that party, the responsibility for all the corruption, the jobs, the thievery, and tricks that are daily coming to light, they tell us that it is the extravagance of the *people*, and not the corruption of the Republican Party that has brought all this disgrace upon the nation. O Times! O Customs! How changed indeed!

The bill making an appropriation for the State buildings at the Centennial passed finally in the House at Harrisburg yesterday. There should be no delay in passing it through the Senate, for Pennsylvania is already behind most of the States in separate preparation for the Exhibition. The House also passed, on second reading, a bill appropriating $25,000 to pay the expense of the encampment of the National Guard next summer. Now let our citizen soldiers get to work to secure a turn-out worthy of the occasion.—*Times.*

It seems to us that the Philadelphia Press devote their space equally to abusing the Legislature, and to begging appropriations from it for Centennial purposes. We are aware that "there are millions in it"—*for Philadelphia.* The State has made magnificent contributions, and at the time of the last appropriation the pledge was given that no more would be demanded, and yet bill after bill is offered, and their passage urged, to make appropriations for all conceivable objects. It is time this thing was stopped, Congress has given the $1,500,000 asked for, and additional appropriations for specific purposes, are not only unnecessary, but reckless. In times like these economy should be the order of the day; and it is absurd to retrench at Washington and Harrisburg for the purpose of spending the amount saved in useless buildings and parades at Philadelphia.

HON. Wm. McCLELLAND.

This gentleman has been prominently named as Chairman of the Democratic Standing Committee for the coming campaign. He possesses every qualification necessery to fill that important position. As a brave soldier in the old Reserve Corps, he could not be charged with "disloyalty." His popularity was shown by his election to Congress in 1870 in a strong Radical district. As Secretary of the Commitee under Senator Wallace he became thoroughly acquainted with the details of organization. He is young, active, and fearless. Besides all this, the West, may properly claim the Chairmanship at this time. The East has had it time out of mind, and it is to the West that we must look for gains or continued support. Capt. McClelland resides at Pittsburg, but is well known throughout the State; and his selection would indicate an active, earnest fight from the word "go."

Both the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Mississippi have been impeached by the Legislature. No Republican administration can be tolerated in the South.—*Pittston Gazette.*

Yes, and Belknap Republican Secretary of War has been impeached by a Democratic House of Representatives at Washington for high crimes and misdemeanors. Isn't it too bad that these Democrats should make the Republicans so much trouble? "Let us have peace."

Recent events have placed President Grant in such a position that, if not himself culpable through acts of commission, he is shown to be wholly unfitted for the high position which he occupies. The Republican press cannot defend him without disastrously stultifying itself.—*Gazette and Bulletin.*

A SHARP DODGE.

The Republican press throughout the country fully appreciate the situation in which the revelations at Washington have placed their party and are attempting to unburden themselves by placing on the shoulder of Hon. Heister Clymer the responsibility for the escape of Marsh, upon whose testimony Balknap was impeached. The *Philadelphia Press* says: "It is said that Mr. Clymer, in investigating the Belknap matter, held secret meetings of the Democratic members of the committee, in order not to consult its Republican minority. Either he meant to imply that he did not trust it, or he meant to keep this business for political capital. When the matter was brought to the notice of the House he moved the previous question, and hurried his impeachment resolutions through so rapidly, and under such conditions, that it was impossible for the House to act advisedly. Again, we see the determination to exclude the Republicans from any part in the proceedings against Belknap. Having accomplished his purpose, Mr. Clymer dismissed his principal witness, Mr. Marsh, who has since fled the country, and, our despatches say, with Mr. Clymer's connivance." Now we ask why should Mr. Clymer not have had secret meetings? Could he expect any assistance from the Republican party in bringing to light the rottenness that has characterized the administration for years? Could that party now in the minority be expected to assist in reforming those evils which they have known all about and winked at for the last four years? If Mr. Clymer had not conducted his investigation precisely as he did we doubt whether Belknap would not have been Secretary of War to day. It is not the manner of the investigation but the result that makes our political opponents howl. The very suggestion of Mr. Clymer's connivance at the escape of Marsh is absurd. What earthly advantage could be expect to derive from such a course? By so doing he was simply defeating his own ends and Heister Clymer is not the man to run his head in any such a noose. The whole matter is just here, that without something of a reactionary character the Republican party is dead. Killed by Babcock and buried by Belknap. What particular part the President has taken in its death we are not prepared to say at present, but perhaps before the Democratic Congress get through with the business we shall know more about it.

RADICAL REASONING.

The following extract from the *Press* is extremely *Apropos* at this time:

Our Democratic friends are arranging matters nicely for the speedy termination of the prestige they enjoyed in the last fall elections. They have done in Congress "the things they ought not to have done, and have left undone the things that they ought to have done," beyond any miserable sinners who commit their sins in public. They have a few professors at West Point whose income for a whole year's service, which really has some value to the country, was, at best, less than a Congressman's salary for an average four-and-a-half months' occupation in Washington in a business which this year certainly, is of very doubtful utility to anybody. They have humbled the whole diplomatic service in Europe. They have struck at the army and navy. They have cut at the branches of the public service most helpless and most indisputably well performed and free from political obloquy.

The Democratic party promised the people, that, if successful, they would cut down expenses, and they are doing it. They promised to ferret out and punish corruption and are doing it. They promised to remove official barnacles, and are doing it. In this effort they receive no assistance from the party in power. On the contrary there is a constant effort to continue the old condition of affairs, and each reform measure meets with a torrent of abuse. We leave it to the people whether or not "They have done in Congress the things they ought not to have done and have left undone the things they out to have done."

CAMERON IN A NEW ROLE.

When Secretary Cameron was apprised of the Belknap disgrace the venerable man repeated the words, "Terrible, terrible." "This comes," said he, "from Grant's system of appointments." He frequently told him that he ought not to put obscure men in high positions. He always had a number of these unknown characters around him. "The only way for people to live," said he "is within their means. Mr. Buchanan and myself used to pay from $8 to $10 a week for board and two rooms, and we lived well. The scripture is right—"Lead us not into temptation.'"

These hypocritical tears of the Winnebago Chief cause a loud smile. The people have not forgotten the time when *he* was Secretary of War under Lincoln, and made his name infamous by being interested in shoddy and other contracts. So notorious was it that Lincoln banished him to Russia, to cool off and save the Administration from disgrace. Send Belknap to Austria.

Belknap is so thoroughly disgraced that even the President has found it necessary to kick him, after doing his level best to save him from impeachment by accepting his resignition with indecent haste. Mr. Grant, in the Cabinet meeting yesterday, directed the Attorney General to institute criminal proceedings not only against the ex-Secretary of War, but against Tomlinson and Marsh and all other parties implicated in the bribery. It is noteworthy that he was very careful to include the informer who, by his refusal to forswear himself, or even prevaricate before the committee, has convicted a high government official of a shameful malversation. It is just so in the whisky trials. The President was far more incensed against the poor distillers who were forced or duped into the ring by such cunning official rogues as Joyce and McDonald that against those unfaithful officers themselves, and when he told Bristow to "let no guilty man escape," he referred particularly to the weak members of the ring who by "peaching" had gotten his friends into trouble. Pierrepont's famous circular proved this. So now Mr. Grant ostentatiously demands the criminal prosecution of Marsh, the informer. It might be unpleasant to persons very near the throne if this sort of thing were to spread. There is Brother Orville Grant, who has a trading monopoly similar to that given by Belknap to Marsh on shares, only it is far more valuable, and somebody must divide with him. Then there is no knowing to what extent the Dents, Brother-in-law Casey and other relatives and pets of the President may be licensed under the same circumstances to rob the Indians and troops on the plains. These fellows who divide and then tell must be made to weaken; hence the new order "push things."—*Times.*

The Albany *Argus* says: Marsh has been driven from the country by threats of an indictment decided upon by a full cabinet meeting. He is to be punished, not for having told of it. More than that. He is driven out of the country, as a warning to every other man having knowledge of corrupt transactions on the part of the government, that if he exposes the blunders he will be punished.

BELKNAP'S FALL.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR IMPEACHED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

No event since the assassination of President Lincoln, has produced an effect so profound as was made by the revelations of the corruption of Secretary Belknap and his impeachment in Congress on the 2nd inst. No man is found who betrays the signs of gratification or who expresses anything else but sincere sorrow that one who was yesterday so high has been brought today so low through his own dishonesty and petty cupidity and utter disregard for the most solemn obligations of honor and good conscience. The long sigh of relief at the acquittal of the President's private secretary of the charge of complicity with the whisky ring, was interrupted by revelations showing that one equally trusted, and more highly honored by the President, had been guilty for years of the most corrupt practices and the suspicions and fears that were partially lulled by the acquittal of the one have been fanned to stronger heat by the conviction of the other, and men, looking at each other, inquire curiously: "Where will this end?" "Who, then is innocent?" What greater measure of disgrace is yet to be heaped upon the nation?"

The committee, headed by Hon. Heister Clymer, have been investigating Belknap's case for some time, but so quietly was their work performed that when it was brought before the House with all its conclusive evidence, it came upon the nation like a thunderbolt. It seems that for years, the Secretary of War has been peddling out positions to Indian traders on the frontier, from one receiving as high as twelve thousand dollars per annum. When Belknap learned of the investigation, he immediately tendered his resignation to the President, who accepted it with remarkable promptness. We give below a portion of the evidence on which the case is based.

MARSH'S STATEMENT.

In the summer of 1870 myself and wife spent some weeks at Long Branch, and on our return to New York Mrs. Belknap and Mrs. Bower, by our invitation, came for a visit to our house. Mrs. Belknap was ill during this visit some three or four weeks, and I suppose in consequence of our kindness to her she felt under some obligations, for she asked me one day, in the course of conversation, why I did not apply for a post-tradership on the frontier. I asked what they were, and was told that they were, many of them, very lucrative offices or posts in the gift of the Secretary of War, and that if I wanted one she would ask the Secretary for one for me. Upon my replying that I thought such offices belonged to disabled soldiers, and, besides that I was without political influence, she answered that politicians got such places, &c. I do not remember saying that if I had a valuable post of that kind that I would remember her, but I do remember her saying something like this: "If I can prevail upon the Secretary of War to award you a post, you must be careful to say nothing to him about presents, for a man once offered him $10,000 for a tradership of this kind and he told him that if he did not leave the office he would kick him down stairs." Remembering as I do this story, I presume the antecedent statement to be correct. Mrs. Belknap and Mrs. Bower returned to Washington, and a few weeks thereafter Mrs. Belknap sent me word to come over. I did so. She then told me that the post-tradership at Fort Sill was vacant, that it was a valuable post as she understood, and that she had either asked for it for me or had prevailed upon the Secretary of War to agree to give it to me. At all events, I called upon the Secretary, and, as near as I can remember, made application for this post on regular printed form. The Secretary said he would appoint me if I could bring proper recommendatory letters, and this I said I could do

MRS. BELKNAP'S OFFER.

Either Mrs. Belknap or the Secretary told me that the present trader at the post, John S. Evans, was an applicant for reappointment, and that I had better see him (he being in the city), as it would not be fair to turn him out of office without some notice, as he would lose largely on his buildings, merchandise, &c., if the office was taken from him, and that it would be proper and just for me to make some arrangement with him for the purchase if I wished to run the post myself. I saw Evans, and found him alarmed at the prospect of losing the place. I remember that he said that a firm of Western post traders, who claimed a good deal of influence with the Secretary of War, had promised to have him appointed, but he found, on coming to Washington this firm to be entirely without influence. Mr. Evans first proposed a partnership, which I declined, and then a bonus of a certain portion of the profits if I would allow him to hold the position and continue the business. We finally agreed upon fifteen thousand dollars per year. Mr. Evans and myself went on to New York together, where the contract was made and executed, which is herewith submitted. During our trip over, however, Mr. Evans saw something in the *Army and Navy Journal* which led him to think that some of the troops were to be removed from the fort, and that he had offered too large a sum, and before the contract was drawn it was reduced by agreement to $12,000, the same being payable quarterly in advance. When the first remittance came to me, say probably in November, 1870, I sent one half thereof to Mrs. Belknap, either, I presume, by certificate of deposit or bank notes by express.

Being in Washington at a funeral some weeks after this I had a conversation with Mrs. Bower to the following purport, as far as I can now remember, but must say that just here my memory is exceedingly indistinct, and I judge in part perhaps from what followed as to the details of the conversation. I went up stairs in the nursery with Mrs. Bower, to see the baby. I said to her, this child will have money coming to it before a great while. She said yes. The mother gave the child to me and told me that the money coming from me she must take and keep for it. I said all right, and it seems to me I said that perhaps the father ought to be consulted. I say it seems so, and yet I can give no reason for it, for, as I knew the father knew nothing of any money transactions between the mother and myself; I have a faint recollection of a remark of Mrs. Bower that if I sent the money to the father, that it belonged to her, and that she would get it any way. I certainly had some understanding then, or subsequently, with her or him, for when the next payment came due and was paid, I sent one-half thereof to the Secretary of War, and have continued substantially from that day forward to the present time to do the same. About, I should say, one and a-half to two years after the commencement of these payments I reduced the amount to $6,000 per annum.

Belknap has retained Hon J. S. Black, Montgomery Blair, and Matt. Carpenter as his counsel to defend him before the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment. It is rumored that other high officers are likely to be impeached in similar crimes before this affair ends.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.

Grant has sent to the Senate for Confirmation the name of Judge Taft of Ohio. He was born in Vermont in 1810. He is a graduate of Yale College, and has been a practicing lawyer in Ohio since 1839. In 1856 he was defeated by Hon. George H. Pendleton for Congress in the Cincinnati district. In 1865 he was appointed judge of the superior court, and twice re-elected to the same office by the popular vote. He resigned his judgeship in 1872. Last year he was strongly supported for the republican nomination for governor of Ohio against Gov. Hayes. He is a man of undoubted good character and more than ordinary capacity for affairs. His confirmation by the senate is certain.

POOR PINCHBACK

The colored gentleman from Louisiana has been rejected as U. S. Senator by a vote of 32 to 29. For a long time he has been lobbying about the Senate, and "bloody shirt" MORTON was his special champion. It would seem however as if the party whip had lost its cracker.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 1876,
Special Correspondence.

Had a thunderbolt been launched from a clear sky or an unfathomable abyss yawned in the pathway of Grant, his Cabinet, and his party, no more consternation and dismay could have been produced among them than was occasioned by the revelations in regard to the late Secretary of War, Belknap, which came out on Wednesday last. The committee had after a great deal of delay and trouble, procured the attendance of Marsh, whose testimony when given was so direct and positive as to leave no room for any doubt of the Secretary's guilt. When sent for he entered the committee room smiling, considering it perhaps as a mere matter of form. But no sooner was he confronted with Marsh's statement than his countenance fell, the color came and went upon his cheek, his courage forsook him, and without further speech he made confession of his guilt, and offered then and there to hand in his resignation as soon as he could reach the President. His wife was then called and though, like a true woman, she sought by every means in her power to shield her husband, yet the facts were too patent and her efforts were of no avail. This of course occurred in a secret session of the committee, yet it has been intimated that never in the history of the country was there a more solemn and impressive scene. The members of the committee sat stern, silent and determined, while the three actors in the great and grievous political drama enacted their parts before them. It was truly a tragedy and around it was thrown a deeper interest from the bitter reality of its incidents.

The Republican papers of this city with that catire want of courage and justice which so uniformly marks their every utterance, have striven very hard to take advantage of the confession of Belknap's wife and fasten upon her the stigma which belongs to him, and him alone. One can scarcely imagine anything more utterly contemptible and cowardly than this, and it really gives a right thinking man a positive contempt for human nature when he sees partisanship resort to such shifts as these to sustain itself in power.

There is one phase of the affair which suggests much of danger and difficulty for the American people in the future. In the first place, Gen. Grant accepted Belknap's resignation without a moment's previous notice, and with the evident intention of shielding him behind a technicality from impeachment by the House.

The Secretary rushed into the White House in an excited and hurried manner, thrust a paper in the President's hand and withdrew without explanation. It was but a few minutes before the acceptance was in his possession. The indecent haste of the whole matter was in itself suspicious, yet he (Grant) has followed up this criminal indiscretion by another of far greater magnitude, and which gives the most powerful spirit of Cæsarism yet exhibited by the present incumbent. He immediately gave instructions to Attorney General Pierrepont, which so far from assisting the prosecution of justice, will drive out of the country every witness who dares to know anything derogatory to the character of officials under his Administration. A more high handed outrage upon the privileges of a free people was never attempted, and Grant will yet find notwithstanding his assumption of indifference, that he has taken a step too far, and that the people in this Centennial year are not disposed to allow any man to assume the air and manner of a Cromwell.

Marsh has already fled to Canada and many others will probably follow his example, since they must expect the utmost vengeance of the Administration if they appear in evidence against it.

In view of the many and dangerous innovations made by Mr. Grant upon the customs of his predecessors and the rights of citizens, it behooves us, at times, to rub our eyes and wonder if this can indeed be the "free America" of which we have been accustomed to boast.

Let me say, right here, that the success which followed the investigations of the committee was due to nothing more than to the absolute secrecy of its deliberations. Had they thrown open their doors, and the testimony been published from day to day, it is not reasonable to suppose that Belknap could very soon have foresee the result and by a judicious use of some of the sutlership funds rendered all their efforts nugatory and thus give further encouragement to other official robbers.

The wisdom of the Democrats in deciding upon this method of procedure is every day becoming more and more manifest, and it is a matter of congratulation that they have not allowed themselve to be affected by newspaper clamor about "star chamber" proceedings, &c., but kept the "even tenor of their way."

The Democrats here are of course pleased with the result inasmuch as it operates as a most powerful proof of their zeal in the cause of reform, and a practical demonstration of the truth of their charge of fraud and peculation in high places, yet there are no violent demonstrations of satisfaction, and many have been heard to express the view that it may well be looked upon as a national calamity. The Republicans are downcast and sorrowful, as well they may be. The blow came so unexpectedly that even their leaders, so accomplished in the art of dissimulation, could not feign surprise, and such was their overwhelming confusion that they had no recourse but to lay the blame upon the extravagance of his wife and weep bitter tears of lamentation as they thought of the approaching election in New Hampshire and Connecticut. Before, doubtful, in the former State, success it now assured, and it needs but a few more such exposures to produce a revolution in favor of the democracy, to which that of 1873 was a small affair. The fall of Belknap is the first gun of the Centennial campaign, and sounds in the ears of the Radical party like the knoll of doom. It fixes the policy of our party until a convention makes its platform and foreshadows the retirement of Mr. Grant in 1877, in a way as unexpected to himself as it will be satisfactory to the country at large.

Articles of impeachment have been prepared in the House and on Friday were submitted to the Senate. They will be acted upon to-day, and as public excitement still runs very high. It is expected that every available space in the Senate galleries will be occupied by the multitude.

Messrs Blackburn and Knott of Ky., Tucker of Va., Robbins of North Carolina, will conduct the prosecution. In addition to the impeachment proceedings, there is a warrant out for his arrest on a criminal charge returnable before the courts of the district. Belknap and his misfortunes have absorbed my whole letter, yet I assure you not more so than now absorb public interest and attention in Washington.

DEM.

In Boston they have introduced a system of furnishing meals and lodging on tickets to be paid for in labor. It works well. None but the actually needy will accept them.

CUT OUT AND PRESERVE.

For the benefit of our many readers we give from time to time not only laws that are passed by the Legislature and generally inaccessible to the people, but decisions of the courts where they effect the rights and interests of the public. This alone makes the COLUMBIAN worth much more than the sum charged for subscription.

Below we give a synopsis of an important opinion delivered by Judge Harding, which is of interest not only to the profession, but to all the officers and tax-payers of our county. It should be read and carefully preserved:

COMMON PLEAS OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

Kirkendall, Sheriff, &c., v. The County of Luzerne.

THE COUNTY IS LIABLE FOR THE COSTS OF PROSECUTION IN CRIMINAL CASES:—

1. In all cases of felony, whether felony at common law, or felony by statute; and this liability attaches *immediately*, whenever a conviction for a felonious offence has been reached.

2. Justices of the Peace and Alderman subpœnaed on the trial of *felons* are entitled to receive from the county their daily pay as witnesses, except for one day during each Court, when they are bound to attend for the purpose of returning their recognizances. The same is true of constables. For one day they are paid as *officers* who make returns to the Court; they cannot receive pay as *witnesses* for the same day.

3. The county is *immediately* liable for the costs of prosecution in a case, either of felony or misdemeanor, where the grand jury return a bill *ignoramus*, and direct that the County pay the costs; or, where the Petit Jury acquit a defendant, and return a similar direction or finding.

4. The County is *immediately* liable for the costs of prosecution also, where a defendant is *convicted* of a misdemeanor, and sentenced to imprisonment at labor by separate or solitary confinement.

5. Where, however, a defendant is convicted of a misdemeanor, and *not* sentenced to imprisonment at labor by separate or solitary confinement, but to simple imprisonment, or to pay a fine and costs, or to all these penalties combined, liability for the costs of prosecution does not attach to the County, until the convict, not having means to pay the costs himself, has been "discharged according to law."

6. Where a convict has been sentenced to imprisonment, no matter though the term be long or short—less than an hour, even—or where he has been sentenced to pay a fine in computing the costs a jury fee of four dollars is to be included—he cannot be "discharged according to law," so as to fasten upon the County liability for the costs of prosecution, except under the Act of Insolvency, or where the judgment has been arrested or reversed on error.

7. If the County Commissioners assume to discharge a convict under any other circumstances, such discharge is *contrary* to law; and the convict may be retaken and recommitted to prison, there to remain until he has fully complied with all the incidents of his conviction and sentence.

8. Where, however, a defendant has been convicted and sentenced to pay a fine, not exceeding fifteen dollars, exclusive of costs, he may be "discharged according to law," after he has remained in prison thirty days. And the same is true, though he may have been convicted and sentenced on several bills of indictment, if the sentence to pay a fine in each case does not exceed fifteen dollars.

9. Though a witness for the Commonwealth may be subpœnaed and in attendance where a defendant, or several of them, are charged and convicted upon different indictments at the same term or sessions, yet he will only be entitled to receive from the County his mileage and daily pay, as if attending in a single case.

10. Where a person is accused of any crime, and is brought before a Justice of the Peace or Alderman, and upon examination the charge is ascertained to be unfounded, the accused is entitled to be discharged; whereupon, the County is liable for the costs of the magistrate and constable and also for the daily pay of the witnesses subpœnaed and in attendance on the part of the commonwealth.

11. The County is liable for the costs of Justices of the Peace, Aldermen, Constables and witnesses in cases where convictions have been had for drunkenness or vagrancy if the convicts have been sentenced to hard labor, and not having means to pay the liability can be fastened upon the County it must appear that the commitments follow the sentence as recorded. Magistrates should be careful, therefore to follow the strict letter of the statute, otherwise the County will not be liable.

12. In all cases where a party has been convicted of a *felony* and escapes, or forfeits his bail or for any cause, fails to come into Court, a *capias* is awarded to bring him in to receive his judgment; and for the fees if the clerk of the Oyer and Terminer, or Quarter Sessions, for issuing the writ, and also for the Sheriff for executing it, the County is liable under all circumstances.

13. Where a constable makes a return charging a party with on offence, and the district attorney, under the direction of the Court, sends a bill before the Grand Jury, who return it a true bill, or where the Grand Jury themselves indict a person for an offence of the public notority, committed within their own knowledge, a like writ is also awarded to bring in the accused for trial. If the offence be a *misdemeanor*, and a conviction is had, and the convict is sentenced to imprisonment at labor by separate or solitary confinement, the county becomes liable *at once* for the fees of the clerk of the Oyer and Terminer, or Quarter Sessions, for issuing the writ, and for the fees of the sheriff for executing it. But if the convict is sentenced to simple imprisonment together with a fine and costs, or to either, or to all of these penalties, such liability does not attach, until being without means himself to pay the costs, he is "discharged according to law."

14. In every "criminal case" of *felony* the Sheriff is entitled to receive from the county, under the "Fee Bill" of April 2d, 1868, the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents; in every "criminal case" of *misdemeanor* he is *not* entitled to receive this fee *from the county* except where the Grand Jury return a bill *ignoramus*, and direct that the county pay the costs or where the Petit Jury acquit a defendant and make a similar direction, or where a defendant is convicted and sentenced to imprisonment, together with a fine and costs, or to either or all of these penalties, and is discharged according to law, the costs being unpaid.

15. Where a party has been indicted in any county of the Commonwealth for a felony or misdemeanor, and flees or removes to another county therein, the Court of Oyer and Terminer or Court of Quarter Sessions of the county where the offence was committed, may direct a writ to the sheriff or coroner of the county where such offender is tarrying, for his arrest and delivery for trial before the Court awarding such writ: and for the "Reasonable expenses" of executing such writ and removing the accused, the county is liable, no matter whether he be convicted or not.

16. The Court of Oyer and Terminer, or Quarter Sessions, may also award subpœnas and attachments for witnesses to any part of the Commonwealth, directing them to be executed by the sheriff of the county in which they are awarded, and compel the attendance of such witnesses on the trial of any criminal proceeding before such Courts; and for the "reasonable expenses" of executing such subpœnas or attachments the county is also liable, no matter whether a conviction or an acquittal be the result of such trial.

17. The county is further liable for the "reasonable expenses" of *transporting* a party charged with having committed a criminal offence in this State, from another State into which he has fled, back to the proper place for trial; and this liability is certain, also, whether the accused be convicted or acquitted.

18. The sheriff is liable to the county for the jury fee of four dollars on every verdict rendered in a civil case. It is his duty to be in Court, either personally or by deputy, whenever it is in session, and to collect this fee; nothing but the insolvency of the party from whom it should be collected, or a showing on his own part of due diligence in the premises, attended with a failure to collect, will relieve him from liability.

19. The county is not liable for fuel consumed in the various offices in the public buildings, excepting, of course, the commissioners' office.

20. Where the grand jury return a bill "*ignoramus*," in a case other than felony, and direct that the prosecutor pay the costs, and he is sentenced to pay them, but does not, he is committed, and subsequently discharged according to law without having paid them, the county is not liable.

21. Neither is the county liable where the grand jury return a "true bill," and the accused is tried and acquitted, but directed by the petit jury to pay the costs, though he be sentenced to pay them, and in default thereof is committed, and afterwards discharged according to law, the costs being unpaid; nor again, where the accused is acquitted, and the prosecutor directed by the petit jury to pay the costs, who, after being sentenced to pay them, is committed, and subsequently discharged according to law, the costs being unpaid.

22. It sometimes becomes necessary to quash an indictment for an offence *below felony*, even after large bills of costs have accrued, and to send a new one before the grand jury for the same offence. If that body returns the new one "*ignoramus*," and directs that the county pay the costs of the *new bill*; and the county is not liable at all for the costs which have accrued on the *quashed bill*.

23. The county is not liable for either the prothonotary's or sheriff's fees in suits brought on forfeited recognizances.

Bleeding From Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption. A Wonderful Cure.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13th, 1874.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I have suffered from Catarrh in an aggravated form for about twelve years and several years from Bronchial trouble. Tried many doctors and things with no lasting benefit. In May, '72, becoming nearly worn out with excessive Editorial labors on a paper in New York City, I was attacked with Bronchitis in a severe form, suffering almost a total loss of voice. I returned home here, but had been home only two weeks when I was completely prostrated with Hemorrhage from the Lungs, *four severe bleeding spells within two weeks, and first three inside of nine days.* In the September following, I improved sufficiently to be able to be about, though in a very feeble state. My Bronchial trouble remained and the Catarrh was tenfold worse than before. Every effort for relief seemed fruitless. I seemed to be losing ground daily. I continued in this feeble state, raising blood all most daily until about the first of March, '73 when I became so bad is to be entirely confined to the house. A friend suggested your remedies. But I was extremely skeptical that they would do me good, as I had lost all heart in remedies, and began to look up on medicine and doctors with disgust. However, I obtained one of your circulars, and read it carefully, from which I came to the conclusion that you understood your business, at least. I finally obtained a quantity of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets, and commenced their vigorous use according to directions. To my surprise, I began to improve. The Discovery and Pellets, in a short time, brought out a severe eruption, which continued for several weeks. I felt much better, my appetite *improved*, and I gained in strength and flesh. In three months every vestige of the Catarrh was gone, the Bronchitis had nearly disappeared, had no Cough whatever and I had entirely ceased to raise blood; and, contrary to the expectation of some of my friends, the cure has remained permanent. I have had no more Hemorrhages from the Lungs, and am entirely free from Catarrh, from which I have suffered so much and so long. The debt of gratitude I owe for the blessing I have received at your hands, knows no bounds. I am thoroughly satisfied, from my experience, that your medicines will master the worst forms of that odious disease Catarrh, as well as Throat and Lung Diseases. I have recommended them to very many and shall ever speak in their praise. Gratefully yours,

WM. H. SPENCER.

P. O. Box 507, Rochester, N. Y.

At Fort Sill the soldiers were furnished with potatoes by Belknap, Marsh and Evans for five dollars a bushel, with coal oil at two dollars per gallon, and tobacco for two dollars per pound. Other soldiers' supplies were equally reasonable. Other trading posts are now operated upon the same principle. In two of them the brother of the President pockets 30 per cent, of the profits. The "boys in blue" throughout the country will be called upon to maintain this robbery by their votes at the coming elections, to "point with pride" to the Grant administration, and to sustain the noble army of public thieves who are stripping the soldiers, skinning the Indians and conniving at crooked whiskey.—*Patriot.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Joseph P. Conner and Samuel Conner Administrators of Wm. H. Foster, dec'd, vs. S. W. Baker.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County No. 253 Dec. T. 1872—2d. Fa. 112 Dec. T. 1875—Venditioni Ex. 11 Feb. T. 1876.

The undersigned appointed by the Court to distribute the money arising from the Sheriff's Sale in the above case among the Lien Creditors legally entitled thereto will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the Office of A. C. Smith & Son in Bloomsburg on Friday the 7th day of April 1876, when and where all persons having liens are requested to present the same before the Auditor or be debarred from coming in for a share of said money.

HERVEY E. SMITH, Auditor.

March 10, 76.-4t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF SUNDRY WRITS of LEVARI FACIAS, FIERI FACIAS, and VEND. EX., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on

MONDAY, APRIL 3d, 1876,

at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described building and lot of ground of Zachariah Thomas, to wit: A house erected on a lot located in the town of Bloomsburg in Columbia county and State of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by lot of J. S. Evans, on the south by lot of Phebe Wolf. It is a two-story frame building with weaver's loom part. The front building is about eighteen feet by sixteen feet, and the back part about sixteen by eighteen feet.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Zachariah Thomas.

ALSO,

All that certain lot of land situate in the village of Espy, Scott township, Columbia county, bounded on the north by an alley, on the east by Market street, on the south by Main street, and on the west by land of Nelson Hess, whereon are erected a large hotel, a large stable, and outbuildings; said lot being in front on Main street about fifty-three feet, and being in depth one hundred and seventy-three feet, more or less.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of William Pettit.

ALSO,

All that certain tract of land situate in Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, containing 53 acres, more or less, bounded by land of Wolcot Harvey and Ira Sutliff on the south, Wolcot Harvey on the west, E. Baker on the east, and William Finney on the north; whereon are erected a two-story frame dwelling house, a frame bank barn, a good stone spring-house and other out buildings; about 30 acres under cultivation, balance in timber.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Alam White.

ALSO,

All that certain lot of ground situate in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, bounded on the north-west by Third street, on the south-west by Iron street, on the south-east by lot of S. C. Shive, and on the north-east by lot of David Stroup; being the same lot of ground conveyed by L. D. Mendenhall and wife to Edward Rawlings by deed dated April 1, 1874.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Edward Rawlings.

ALSO,

All that certain lot of land situate in Beaver township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning at a post in a public road leading from Beaver Valley to Mainville, thence south 11½ degrees west 31 perches to a stone, thence by land of Jacob Longenberger north 87½ degrees west 26 perches to a stone, thence by other land of said Samuel Fisher north 11½ degrees east 31 perches to said public road, thence by said road to the place of beginning; containing 7 acres, on which are erected two frame dwelling houses and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of J. Paul Fry.

ALSO,

All that certain real estate situate in the town of Espy, in the township of Scott, Columbia county, bounded on the south by Main street, on the west by Clark Creveling, on the north by an alley, on the east by S. W. Baker; being in front thirty-five feet, and about one hundred and nine feet deep; whereon are erected a two-story frame house, stable and outbuildings, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Alfred Beckman.

ALSO,

All that certain real estate situate in the town of Lightstreet, Scott township, Columbia county, bounded on the north by Rebecca Wright, on the east by an alley, on the south by Charles Brown, and on the west by a public road; whereon are erected a dwelling house, stable and outbuildings; said lot being 55 feet front and 165 feet deep.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Hiram S. Barr, with notice to David Bahr, terre tenant.

MICHAEL GROVER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bloomsburg, March 10-4t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. March 10, 76-1y.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. March 10, 76-1y.

Send 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising. March 10, 76-1y.

THE "MOODY SHIRT."

MADE TO ORDER ONLY.

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Gentlemen desiring Shirts will please drop us a line and our Agent will call and get the measurement.

Factory No. 98 Lackawanna Avenue.

Address P. O. MOODY, Scranton, Pa.

March 10, 76-1y

WANTED. We will give energetic men and women BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY from $4 to $5 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood, and is strictly honorable. Particulars free, or samples worth several dollars that will enable you to go to work at once, will be sent on receipt of fifty cents. Address J. LATHAM & CO., 319 Washington St., Boston Mass. P. O. Box 2154. March 10, 76-13m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that Joshua J. Brink, of Benton township, Col. Co. Pa. did on the 1st day of July 1875 sell to Benjamin Brink the following: 1 gray horse, 1 bay mare, 1

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, (FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1876

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train.....	6.45 A. M.	7.40 A. M.
Mail Train	7.40 A. M	5. 2 P. M
Express Train	1.33 P. M.	11.54 A. M
"	5.34 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.38 A. M.	7.30 P. M.
Regular Express	3.58 P. M.	11.33 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

P. O. Moody, of Scranton, makes a nice fitting shirt. See advertisement in another column.

The place to buy good plow points and plow repairs is at Harman & Hassert's.
March 10-3w.

There is a letter uncalled for in the Danville post office for Joseph Kzmigielski. We wouldn't call for a letter either if that was our name.

An important land suit was begun in the Montour county court last week, before Judge Elwell. The trial ran into several days of this week.

Dr. W. H. Bradley was the recipient of a very handsome Past Master's regalia on Monday of last week from the members of Mahoning Lodge, No. 516 A. Y. M

Owing to the absence of Col. J. G. Freeze from town we are unable to furnish our readers with a chapter of the Columbia County History this week. It will appear in our next issue.

The Bloomsburg COLUMBIAN has commenced the publication of a very interesting history of Columbia county, from the pen of Col. J. G. Freeze. This is an unusually good year for historians.—*Gazette & Bulletin.*

At the request of the students of the Normal School, Prof. J. W. Ferree will deliver a lecture in the Normal Hall on Friday evening, March 10th, to which all are invited. To begin at half past seven o'clock.

Dr. W. H. Bradley, of the *Montour American*, favored us with a short call one day last week. The Doctor has entirely recovered from his recent illness. The *American* continues to be a first class family paper under the new management.

We learn that a meeting is in progress with the Christian Church at Stillwater, conducted by D. M. Kinter, of Lock Haven, Pa., which has been attended with very encouraging results. Nine were immersed in the Fishing creek at that place on last Sunday, and eight on the Sunday before.

Mr. Isaiah Hagenbuch is moving his fence out of the street; so that a pavement can be laid to the old tannery. This will be a great improvement to the upper end of Main street, and when the job is completed will undoubtedly add much to the appearances of Mr. Hagenbuch's property.

We are respected by the Station Agent at Rupert not to publish the alleged attempts of the "Molly Maguires" to intimidate him by affixing to his office emblems of coffins, death heads, and other cheerful pictures. We refrain from publishing the fact, because their dire threats might be carried into execution.

In answer to "B" we must say that as journalists we can take no part in the alleged church controversy at Light Street. The church discipline or regulations provide a method for the settlement of all difficulties, and those dissatisfied can secede, or, like Reecher, call for an "advisory council." The Church is no place for bitter ness and contention.

The walls of the office and bar room of the Exchange Hotel are completed, and the panelling and tinting produce a fine effect. There is not another hotel in the State more neatly furnished and furnished than the Exchange, and there is not another landlord who displays more enterprise and does more to make a pleasant home for his guests than Meinherr Koons.

OBITUARY.—Henry Bittenbender, an account of whose sudden death in his place in the Sunday School of Messiah Lutheran Church, of Constantine, Mich., will be found in another place in this issue, was born in Mifflin township, Northumberland county, Penn., Sept. 25, 1808. He married Susannah Keen of the same neighborhood in 1833, by whom he had four children, two sons and two daughters, all of whom survive him, and attended his remains to the grave on yesterday. Twenty years of his life were spent in offices of public trust in his native State.—*Constantine Advertiser.*

The following paragraph came from the pen of Horace Greeley, and contains as much philosophy and common sense as can possibly be given in the same number of lines:

"Some men who know enough to advertise are yet so narrow minded as to confine their advertisements to journals of their own creed and party. If they do not choose to trade with any but men of like faith, this is wise; but if they desire the whole public for customers it is otherwise."

Men who want to make money and are really anxious to sell goods to their customers, will note these words of wisdom and act accordingly.

THE PROPOSED NEW GAME LAW.—The new bill now pending in the Legislature for the consolidation of the game laws, prohibits the killing or taking of game or fish as follows: squirrels between the 1st of January and the 1st of August; rabbits between the 1st of January and the 1st of November; plover between the 1st of January and the 15th of August; Partridges between the 1st of January and the 1st of November; woodcock between the 1st of January and the 4th of July; speckled trout between the 1st of May and the 15th of August; black bass between the 1st of March and the 1st of July, &c. Fishing with nets, seines, fish baskets and other devices, save hook and line only, is forbidden. Hunting or fishing on Sunday is prohibited under a penalty of $25. Suitable penalties are imposed for violation of the law.

"DEGRADING THE PRESS."

Under this caption the *Gazette & Bulletin* reads us a lesson concerning our article last week in regard to "Printing Tickets." The criticism is right in itself but bad in its application. We did not claim that an editor should charge for editorial labor, but alluded to the fact that as candidates received it *gratuitously*, they should cheerfully pay a reasonable sum for printing and circulating their tickets.

The *Gazette & Bulletin* adds:

"It is a mistaken idea that a newspaper must defend a candidate from assault. A paper run upon the proper basis would not do so unless it had some better reason than simply the five or ten dollars which it might expect to receive from the candidate. There are few newspapers so shameless as to acknowledge that such is their reason."

In answer to that we repeat that "The newspaper not only announces the names of the candidates for a small sum, and gives publicity to the fact that they seek office, but when unjustly assailed by political enemies, must devote their columns to a proper vindication, which is far more effectual than personal electioneering, for which no compensation is received."

No ingenuity can torture this language as meaning the blind support of a candidate under all circumstances; but it means a defence against unjust assaults. Nowadays most party journals consider it their duty to attack their opponents, whether right or wrong, and defame an opposition candidate, however spotless and pure his character may be. Such is not our policy.

Daniel Bechtel's sale of personal property near New Columbia will be on the 18th instead of the 20th of March, as appeared last week.

Farmers, if you want a first class iron-beam plow go to Harman & Hassert.
March 10-3w.

FOUND.—On last Sunday night a fur cape between the Exchange Hotel and Court House. The owner can get the same by calling at this office, and paying for this notice.

There is no way by which the cemetery can be reached in muddy weather without much difficulty. If the proper authorities would lay a walk along the County property on Centre street they would receive the thanks of all our citizens.

A miller or flour merchant, supposed to belong in Mainville, Columbia county, has been retailing from a wagon, in this neighborhood, quite a quantity of corn chop, in bags, as buckwheat flour. The veracity of the peddler not being questioned, sales were made to quite a number of families, who discovered when too late the nature of the swindle.—*Hazleton Sentinel.*

We have received of J. Latham & Co., 419 Washington st. Boston, a beautiful chromo of Lake Maggiore, Italy. The view is on the Bay of Toss, showing some of the Enchanted Isles, including the famous Isola Bella, on which is located the castle and residence of the Borromeo Family. See advertisement in another column.

MUNICIPAL PUBLICATIONS.—We publish this week the statement of the School Directors of Conyngham School District. Time and again we have quoted the law on the subject of publication of municipal accounts, but the persons [illegible] to make the law a dead letter. If Supervisors, Poor Overseers, and Auditors should hereafter be indicted for neglect of duty, they cannot plead ignorance of the law.

Mr. A. J. Brown, formerly of Scranton, has opened a photograph gallery in G. W. Sterner's building on Main street, below Market. If the work on exhibition at his door is any indication, we should pronounce Mr. Brown a finished artist. He does photographs, oil paintings, and all kinds of pictures in the latest styles. His rooms are large, comfortable and convenient. Give him a call.

Our friend John Billhime of Madison, has shown us two ancient editions of the lives of Washington and Franklin, printed by "Matthew Carey," in 1810. For several generations they have descended from father to son, and the thumb-marks show that they have been frequently read. The old fashioned wood cuts are peculiarly interesting.

It were much better if the youth of the present generation would read books such as these, than form their ideas of life and its duties from "Dime Novels" and flashy newspapers.

Appointments of the Evangelical Church for Lewisburg District, Central Pa. Conference.

LEWISBURG DISTRICT—A. L. REISER, P. E.
1. Lewisburg Station—J. G. M. Swengel.
2. Buffalo Circuit—George Hunter.
3. White Deer Circuit—J. M. Brader.
4. Milton Mission—A. B. Shoenberger.
5. Danville Mission—P. W. Raidebach.
6. Bloomsburg Mission—J. A. Irvine.
7. Berwick Mission—W. M. Croman.
8. Kingston Mission—P. S. Orwig and a supply.
9. Milton Circuit—George Josephs, under the P. E.
10. Hughesville Circuit—P. M. Coup.
11. Luzerne Circuit—G. L. Burson.
12. Wyoming Circuit—W. W. Rhodes.
13. Susquehanna Circuit—W. H. Davis.
14. Orangeville Circuit—J. A. Retner.
15. Columbia Circuit—P. S. Reamer.
16. Dushore Station—George E. Zehner.
17. Williamsport Station—Samuel Ycarick.
18. Lairdville Circuit—L. Matthias.

LENT.—The following, in reference to the Lenten season, will be found interesting: "The season of Lent began on Wednesday, the 1st instant. It is religiously observed by the Roman Catholic and Episcopal Churches, certain days with the former being set apart on which only meats can be partaken of, while in the latter denomination more or less of abstinence is also practiced. One object of the observance is the weaning of the mind from frivolous amusements, vain displays of all kinds, in subduing the appetite, and in every way to live a more spiritual life, and at the same time to be not stint in giving alms to the poor and needy. The festive season of the present winter may now be considered as over, as strict members of certain denominations of churches abstain from partaking of amusements during Lent. In large cities it is customary to hold high carnival on the day and night before the first day of Lent. The most solemn day of the season is Good Friday, which is observed in commemoration of the sufferings of the Redeemer. Easter day closes the forty days of prayer and fasting. The fast of Lent is one of the oldest observances of the Catholic Church, as it dates back to the very earliest days of Christianity. The Latin and Greek names of the fast signify 'forty days.' The English word fast means 'Spring fast.' Lenten tide in the Saxon language signifies 'The spring season.' In the second century the dispute regarding the time for the celebration of Easter—or, in other words, the close of the solemn yearly fast—occurred, and then it was agreed on all sides that the solemn anti-Paschal fast of Lent should be kept. There is some doubt as to whether it was at first distinctly understood that the fast should last forty days, but at last the council of Antioch, in the fourth century, it was confirmed that it was by precept necessary to fast for forty days, using only dry meat. It was required that nothing should be eaten at the meal after sunset but bread, salt and water. The season is not now observed so strictly as formerly, but the rules and regulations are generally complied with under the modern modifications.

A HORRIBLE FATE.—An affair of a horrifying and peculiar character occurred at Ringtown, in the Catawissa valley. Mr. William Stauffer, a wheelwright, upon entering his house some little time before midday, found his wife brushing the walls of the parlor with a broom, and knowing that she was in rather a delicate state of health, told her that she ought not to exert herself in such a manner, and taking the broom from her he proceeded to finish the work himself. On a couple of brackets placed against the wall hung a loaded gun, and thinking from its appearance that it also wanted dusting, he took it off the rest and, stepping down from the chair upon which he stood, grasped the gun by the barrel and placed the stock on the chair while he ran the broom up and down the barrel. It is supposed that during this operation the hammer must have been lifted, and when the broom was rubbed in an opposite direction that it was let down, for with a loud report the gun was discharged, the ball with which it was loaded entering the left eye of the unfortunate man, literally blowing the top of his skull off and scattering his brains upon the ceiling and wall. Mrs. Stauffer, being engaged in a different part of the room, had not for some minutes been watching her husband, but on hearing the report and the heavy fall of her husband, she looked around, and seeing his awful condition, swooned and fell into convulsions. When the almost demented woman recovered her senses Mrs. J. M. Raub, her next-door neighbor, was employed in binding up the skull of the dead man, after which she almost carried the fainting woman to her house and sent for medical aid. Dr. Rentschler made his appearance on the scene too late to be of any service to the man, and all his attention was necessary to prevent Mrs. Stauffer from again suffering from convulsions. Mr. Stauffer was twenty-eight years old, and highly esteemed. His poor mother, when the news of the death of her son was communicated to her tainted, and for a great while fears were entertained that she would never recover from the shock.

IMPORTANT TO TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

BRIARCREEK, Feb'y 23d, 1876.

MESSRS. BROCKWAY & ELWELL, *Gents*:—Under the New Constitution do the different township officers have to meet and settle their accounts in January, in April, or on the first Monday in June? If not until the first Monday in June, would it not be proper for the Auditors of each township to meet soon after the newly elected Overseers and Supervisors have filed their bonds for the purpose of approving or disapproving of them?

I think under the New Constitution, and the acts supplementary thereto; that no township officer is or can be compelled to settle his accounts before the first Monday in June. Others say differently. I have been informed that certain attorneys have said that they were to meet and settle before that time. The matter is one of importance to the officers of the different townships throughout the county, and as you have been giving opinions through the columns of your paper, upon different law points, I concluded to ask you to ventilate the above for the benefit of township officers throughout the county.

I am yours, very respectfully,

* * *

Article XIV, section 6, of the Constitution requires that "The General Assembly shall provide by law for the strict accountability of all county, township and borough officers, as well for the fees which may be collected by them as for all public or municipal moneys which may be paid to them." In accordance with this section the Legislature passed an act, approved April 24th, 1874, which fixes the time of meeting of auditors of townships and boroughs on the first Monday of June. The following is the act in full.

AN ACT

To authorize and require the auditors to publish an annual statement of the receipts and expenditures of road commissioners, supervisors, overseers of the poor, and school directors of the several townships and boroughs within this Commonwealth, and to designate a day to audit, settle and adjust township and borough accounts.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the auditors of the several townships and boroughs within this commonwealth shall meet annually on the first Monday of June, and oftener, if necessary, and shall audit, settle and adjust the accounts of the supervisors, road commissioners, school, borough and township treasurers, as may by law be referred to them.

SECTION 2. That the auditors of the several townships and boroughs within this commonwealth are hereby authorized and required to publish, by posting handbills, either printed or written, in at least five public places within their respective townships or boroughs, an itemized annual statement of the receipts and expenditures of the borough councils, road commissioners, supervisors, overseers of the poor and school directors for the year preceding the annual settlement for their respective districts; said handbills to be posted within ten days after such settlement; and further, it shall be the duty of said auditors to file a copy of the same with the town clerk in their respective districts, and also with the clerk of the court of quarter sessions, which shall be at all times subject to inspection by any citizen thereof: *Provided*, That where any two of said offices shall be exercised by the same person only one statement shall be required: *Also provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere with the present law which requires annual statements of the receipts and expenditures of the borough council, road commissioners, supervisors, overseers of the poor and school directors to be advertised in the daily and weekly newspapers published in their respective localities.

SECTION 3. In case of neglect or refusal to comply with the provisions of this act, the auditors so neglecting or refusing shall pay a penalty of twenty dollars, to be recovered in the same manner as debts of similar amount are by law recoverable, by suit instituted in the name of the school district upon the complaint of any tax-paying citizen of the same, and the proceeds thereof to be paid into the school treasury of said district.

SECTION 4. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

APPROVED—The 24th day of April, A. D. 1874. J. F. HARTRANFT.

Section 90 of the act of 15 April, 1834, reads as follows: "* * * And it shall be the duty of the said supervisors to keep fair and clear accounts, in a book to be provided for the purpose, of all moneys received by them or either of them, and by them or either of them expended on behalf of the township; and such accounts verified by oath or affirmation, *shall be exhibited to the township auditors at the annual settlement of the accounts for such supervisors.*" Section 96 of the same act provides that "It shall be the duty of every township treasurer to receive all moneys due or accruing to the township, and to keep distinct accounts of all sums received from taxes or other sources, which accounts shall at all times be open to the inspection of the supervisors of the township, and of each of them; he shall pay all moneys received by him from taxes or otherwise, on orders drawn by the supervisors of the township; *and he shall annually state his accounts and lay the same, together with the vouchers, before the township auditors for settlement according to law.*"

Section 17 of the act of April 20, 1862, provides that school directors shall publish an annual statement, but no time is fixed. All of the officers above named would come under the following section of an act approved April 12, 1875.

SECTION 6. The corporate authorities of every such municipality shall, at the end of their fiscal year, prepare and publish in at least two newspapers of said municipality, or of the county in which the same is situate, if so many be printed therein, a statement showing in detail the actual indebtedness, the amount of the funded debt, the amount of the floating debt thereof, the valuation of taxable property therein, the assets of the corporation, with the character and value thereof, and the date of maturity of the respective forms of funded debt thereof; and a neglect or failure to do so shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

There is no time fixed for the meeting of township officers for the settlement of their accounts except as provided for in the first section of the act of April 24, 1874, viz., the first Monday in June, when the accounts shall be presented to the township auditors. In this section overseers of the poor are not named, so that the settlement of their accounts is left under the act of June 13th, 1836, section 34 of which reads as follows: "* * * And it shall be the duty of such [poor] directors annually, in the month of March, to publish such accounts and statements at least twice in two or more newspapers printed in such county. * * *"

This is to be done after the accounts have been audited, so that the auditors, who are authorized to meet as often as necessary, must settle and adjust the statements of overseers in time to admit of two publications in March. All other statements should be audited in June. The auditors should meet and approve or disapprove of the bonds given by supervisors and overseers of the poor, in accordance with section 1 of the act of March 16, 1860, before such supervisors or overseersenter upon their duties.

We have carefully examined the law on this subject, and although it is in a very muddled condition and needs reconstruction, the above is as near right as we can come to it. Township officers would do well to preserve this for future reference.

Rev. J. A. Irvine, on Bloomsburg mission of the Evangelical Church, is having quite an extensive revival at Espy. The school house, in which the meeting had been held for three weeks, having become too small, he moved the meeting into the M. E. church, at the request of the members of that church, where it is still in progress. More than one hundred penitents have been at the altar of prayer, ninety of whom have been converted.

A few days since, a little girl six or seven years old, came to our office with a basket on her arm and asked for money to buy some bread. Upon being questioned she gave the name of her parents, and further said that they sent her out every day to beg for money and something to eat; that when she went home with neither, they whipped her cruelly. We read of such things occurring in the cities where monsters of inhumanity are always to be found, but in the country it is almost unheard of. If the little girl told the truth, and she had a bright, honest face, this case ought to be investigated, and the inhuman parents brought to justice.

THE STATE CAPITOL.

HARRISBURG, March 7, 1876.

The recommittal of the General Appropriation Bill last week was claimed by the minority to be a significant movement toward the fixing of a day final for the adjournment of the Legislature, while the purpose of the Democrats in re-committing the bill was to perfect it by several amendments, the principal of which was the item of salaries of members, which amount, we are informed, has already been fixed so as to include only a salary for the one hundred days. The chief object in withdrawing the bill from the house was to prevent the time of the house being wasted in quibbling over it to the detriment of the more important measures pending. If the majority find that the work of the session is sufficiently advanced to admit of an adjournment at the close of the one hundred days, the Legislature will then adjourn, but if the work is found not to be in fit condition no adjournment will take place at that time.

A question which seems very much to interest the Legislature, at least some members of the House, at present seems to be, how and when, with the greatest honor and least expense to themselves, the present Legislature is to participate in the approaching Centennial festivities. A resolution, or rather a trio of resolutions, was introduced into the House with this object in view. The first mentioned of these started out with two patriotic "whereases," and "Resolved" that the Senate and House, if the Senate concur, meet in fraternal reunion in Philadelphia on the — day of ——, A. D. 1876, and also that a committee of five be appointed to make arrangements for the occasion. Another was offered fixing the time of meeting May 10th, 1876, and the place at Memorial Hall, on the Centennial grounds. After a considerable waste of time in discussing the propriety of these resolutions they were finally referred to the Centennial Committee, which Committee will likely grow very patriotic in its discussions.

To keep in order and restrain, as it were, the more enthusiastic members, whose patriotism when excited to the highest pitch might induce them to vote away millions of other people's money in addition to the millions gone before, there is a certain admixture of an economical element in the composition of the House. The last mentioned element rendered the passage of the last Centennial appropriation, viz., the $40,000 to build a State pavilion, "just as much as a bargain" by their opposition. Yet not content that it should now rest in the hands of the Senate, Mr. Irwin, of Allegheny, a representative of the economical element, last night made an effort to get it back again in the House for the purpose of still further reducing the amount appropriated. Philadelphia and vicinage being aroused to action by this warlike demonstration promptly rallied in opposition and the resolution recalling the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Last night's session was, we might say, ignominiously closed, and all through another silly attempt on part of Mr. Leigh, a member from Philadelphia and a member of the minority at that, to have passed a resolution stopping the introduction of new business after the 13th of March. The House by a storm of noes refused to receive the resolution. But Mr. Morgan, of Lawrence, who entertains for some reason the insane idea that he may possibly become Speaker should the Republicans gain the next House, seeing another opportunity to immortalize himself, moved a reconsideration of the matter, and being recognized through a blunder of the Speaker rendered an adjournment of the House necessary in order to end the senseless discussion which arose.

To-day the much talked of Committee of Investigation into the affairs of the Reform School in Allegheny county made a report through their chairman, Mr. Plummer.

In the report, which is signed by all the Committee, it is recommended:

That an amendment to the charter of this institution be made, by which the Board of Public Charities shall hereafter name seven-twelfths of the Board of Managers thereof.

That a choice of a Superintendent shall be subject to confirmation and approval by the Board of Public Charities.

That the admission of infants under seven years be forbidden, and that provision be made for them at the Homes for Destitute and Friendless Children.

That all appropriations shall be paid only on certificate of Board of Public Charities that above provisions have been complied with.

That the contract system of labor be discontinued, as well as the severer modes of punishment.

That greater restrictions be placed upon the power of committing magistrates and courts as to the age and character of persons sent to the Reform School, to exclude hardened criminals and modify restraints of institution.

In response to the invitation of the Legislature, Hon. J. W. Forney will deliver to them his Centennial lecture on the 14th of March. B.

PROMPT REINFORCEMENT.—When the physical energies are overtasked or flag through weakness or disease, they need prompt reinforcement. Renewed vigor is most speedily supplied through the medium of a tonic stimulant, and among medicinal resources of that class, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters assuredly deserve a preeminent place. Weakness, whether constitutional or arising from disease or over-fatigue, cannot be better compensated for than by a resort to this prime strengthening cordial. The enfeebled invalid, the convalescent and the aged and infirm find that it is an unfailing source of vigor and comfort. Its combined tonic and alterative properties also constitute it an invaluable remedy for indigestion, weakness of the organs of urination, constipation, torpidity of the liver, and many other irregularities and disabilities, and render it an invaluable protection against malaria, as well as disorders of the stomach and bowels. March.

Marriages.

MACCART—KEEFER—On Feb. 15th 1876 at the residence of the bride's aunt Mrs. A. B. Tate, by Rev. Jno. Burrows, Rev. W. A. MacCart, of Philadelphia to Miss Alice A. Keefer, of Benton Col. Co. Pa.

MCDOWELL—LEE.—At the Reformed Parsonage in Orangeville, on Feb. 22d by Rev. A. Houts, Mr. John McDowell, to Miss Rosetta Lee.

BOGART—SEWARD.—At the house of L. T. Seward in Shickshinny, by Rev. A. M. Kester, Mr. Jacob W. Bogart, of New Columbus, Pa., to Miss Emma A. Seward, of Harveyville, Pa.

GIBBONS—MOSS.—At the Benton Hotel in Benton Feb. 22d, by Rev. N. Spear, Mr. Wilson Gibbons, of Wilkes-Barre to Miss Emma E. Moss, of Fairmound.

BUCK—VANBORN.—On Feb. 28, by Rev. S. P. Remer, Mr. Jacob L. Buck, of Millin, to Miss Annie P. Vanhorn, of Evansville.

Deaths.

CHRISTMAN.—In Catawissa, Feb. 23, little daughter of Mrs. C. H. Christman, aged 10 years, 2 months and 4 days.

CAIN.—In Centreville March 26, Miss Ida C. Cain, aged 21 years, 2 months and 29 days.

SHIPMAN.—In Bloomsburg on March 6th 1876, Lenard R. Shipman, aged 22 years, 4 months, and 22 days.

The deceased was a painter by trade, well known and generally respected. September 8th 1864, he enlisted in Co. C, 9th Pa. Cavalry and served until May 29th 1865. He was buried with military honors, the Bloomsburg Band kindly giving their services. A large number of people followed the remains to the grave. The religious services were conducted in the German Reformed Church by Revs. Mitchell and Hoffmeir.

Business Notices.

No. 1. Timothy Seed at I. W. Hariman's.

15 cent Plaid Dress Goods, only 12½ cents now at Clark & Wolf's. 30 pieces just received.

Ready Made Clothing Cheaper than ever at D. Lowenberg's.

Another lot of Womans Rubbers just received at E. M. Knorr's.

Flour and Feed at M. M. Russell's.

Gum Boots at E. M. Knorr's for $3.25.

For first class Photographs, Oil Paintings or any kind of, pictures go to A. J. Brown's new Gallery in Sterner Building, 2w.

C. C. Marr has the largest lot of real Hair Switches in this town.

Cambrics, Prints, Muslins &c., just received at Clark & Wolf's.

For Rent.—Two elegant rooms, suitable for offices. Rent reasonable. Apply soon J. H. Maize.

WANTED, WANTED, WANTED, Any quantity of Musk-Rat, Mink, Racoon, Fox and Skunk skins for which the highest *Cash* price will be paid by David Lowenberg.

Butter 35 cents a pound, Eggs 16 cents a dozen, at M. M. Russell's.

For Rent—A first-class office in the *Columbian* Building, fronting the Court House. Apply at this office. tf.

Custom-made Boots at E. M. Knorr's the best and cheapest in Market.

New Dress Goods this week at Clark & Wolf's.

For a nobby Cap go to D. Lowenberg's.

Go to C. C. Marr for Hair Braids.

FOR RENT.—The House, barn, and lot on East Street, formerly occupied by I. W. Niles, apply to BROCKWAY & ELWELL Bloomsburg, Pa. tf

Canned fruits of all kinds at Russell's.

For Fine Calf Boots go to E. M. Knorr's.

The Newest, Neatest, and Nicest Clothing for *Boys* and *Children* that can be obtained in the New York market just received at D. Lowenberg's.

All Coal slated and screened before leaving the old established coal yard of C. W. NEAL & BRO. 32tf

TOWANDA BOOTS! TOWANDA BOOTS The best and most reliable for every one to buy. Try them. For sale at McKinney's.

New Dress Goods and Muslin's at C. C. Marr's.

A Big Line of Hamburg Edgings very cheap at Clark & Wolf's.

Grand Opening of New Calicoes this week at I. W. Hartman's.

New Orleans Baking Molasses, choice Syrups from 50 cents to $1 a gallon. A fine assortment of Young Hyson, Imperial, Japan and Black Teas at M. M. Russell's.

Wool and Cotton Carpet Chain at C. C. Marr's.

Oranges and Lemons always on hand at M. M. Russell's.

C. W. NEAL & BRO. spare no expense to send out nice Coal. 32tf

Linen Towels 10 cents to 65, at I. W Hartman's.

Canned Peaches, Tomatoes, Peas and Corn, at C. C. Marr's.

Ecru Ties, and lots of other Fancy Goods just received at Clark & Wolf's.

Good clean Coal to be had only of C. W. Neal & Bro. 32tf

HATS!! HATS!! HATS!!! Newest colors, Brown, Black and Navy Blue, just received at D. Lowenberg's.

Don't be worried and annoyed with not only a poor quality of Coal but dirty and slaty besides, buy of C. W. NEAL & BRO. who deal only in the best qualities. 32tf

C. C. Marr buys Smoked Meats and Small Onions.

G. A. Clark announces that although he does not keep "music" on hand, yet he is constantly ordering. Send him your orders

FARMERS, ATTENTION.—Russel takes Butter Eggs, Lard and Produce in exchange for goods

RHEUMATISM, *Neuralgia*, Lumbago, Sciatica Rheumatic Gout and Nervous Diseases positively cured by *Dr. Fitlers Rheumatic Remedy* and Pills. C A. Klein, Sole Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa. Dec. 17, 75—1y.

Turkish Towleing at I. W. Hartman's

If you want a good Ham,
If you want cheap and good Tea,
If you want Coffee—Java or Rio,
If you want good Canned Fruit,
If you want the best Mackerel,
If you want Sugar for the least money,
If you want the best Syrups in town,
If you want good Cigars,
If you want good Tobacco.
If you want anything in the Grocery and Provision line, go to RUSSELL'S, Main street. tf-25

COAL. COAL

Old Established Coal Yard.

C. W. NEAL & BRO., Wholesale & Retail Dealers in all sizes of the best qualities of Red and White Ash Coal, at the very lowest market rates. Have constantly on hand large stocks of Domestic,
Cupola,
Blacksmith's Anthracite,
Bituminous,
and Limeburner's Coal.

Especial attention given to the preparation of coal before leaving our yards. Grain and Lumber taken in exchange for coal. Coal delivered to any part of the town at short notice. Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's store, or at our office, will receive prompt attention. Office and Yards at William Neal & Sons' Furnace, East Bloomsburg. Your patronage respectfully solicited.
COAL. 17—tf—25] COAL

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple Vegetable Remedy, for the speedy and permanent Cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a Positive and Radical Cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering, he will send (*free of charge*) to all who desire it, this recipe with full directions for preparing and successfully using it. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper.

DR. W. C. STEVENS,
Munroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y.
Dec. 24, '75-1y.

When you go to Philadelphia stop at the Allegheny House, No. 812 and 814 Market street; having been recently renovated. Price only $2 per day. A. BECK,
March 10, '75-1y Proprietor.

Dr. Fitlers Kidney Cordial removes deposits of *Gravel, Catculi, Acids, retention,* of *Urine, Great Purifier* of the *Bladder* and *Kidneys*. C. A. KLEIM Sole Agent for Bloomsburg, Pa., Dec. 17, '75—1y.

HAAS' EXPECTORANT—The great Remedy for coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all Diseases of the throat and lungs. Will Cure, and afterwhen the case apparently hopeless. We do not mean to say that when the Lungs are destroyed any medicine can create them anew. But we do say, That if a person has a Violent Cough, Night Sweats, Creeping Chills, is confined to bed a sure cure may be effected.

J. B. Daniel & Co.—Dear Sirs—I have used Haas' Expectorant in my family for 20 years, and have the experience of knowing its great merits and do gladly recommend it to all sufferers with those distressing complaints for which it is intended.

GEN. W. REIFSNYDER,
Gallipolis, Ohio, Nov. 25, 1875.
TRY IT! PRICE 50 CENTS. Sold by all Druggists. Feb. 11.—3m

FOR BARGAINS

GO TO THE

CENTRAL TEA STORE

THEY NOW OFFER

10 lbs. best White Sugar for $1 00.
2 and one-half lbs. Good Oolong Tea for $1 00.
5 Cans of 3 lb Peaches for $1 00.
3 lb Can Tomatoes 18 cents each.
CANNED CORN 20 CENTS PER CAN.

All other goods equally low, for cash or produce.

8 Oct. 1875.

M. C. BRITTAIN,

Having engaged in the
CLOTHING BUSINESS
desires the
PUBLIC TO KNOW
that he is prepared to sell at low rates all kinds of
READY MADE CLOTHING
AT REDUCED PRICES.
He will not be undersold,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The Stand—Kitchen's old drug store, Main st., below Market.

IS IT YOU

Who said that you would like to get such Clothing as City People wear, rather than the *wholesale goods* commonly sold? This will tell you how to do it.

The very large increase of our business allows us to make A STILL LOWER SCALE OF PRICES, AND

You Can Save Enough
in buying a Suit at Oak Hall
TO PAY FOR THE TRIP

from anywhere in this County to the City of Philadelphia, and have a day of sight-seeing besides. Wanamaker & Brown stand by this Statement, and so will you after one trial.

Character of the Goods we sell! For Men & Boys.

TO be *sure* of what we sell we manufacture our goods, some of them in our own building. They are well cut, sewed and finished. They can be relied upon. Storekeepers out of the city misrepresent us when they say they sell our goods, as *we do not wholesale*, but confine ourselves to retail. We bear no ill-will to any one, and state this only because some dealers sell poor goods as coming from our house. To each of our customers we are responsible for articles bought of us. By our plan of Ticketing the *right names* of the materials on our goods, no one can be misled as to qualities.

How Wanamaker & Brown treat their CUSTOMERS.

THE price in plain figures and *nothing off*. The same price to acquaintances and strangers. To city people and country people equal advantages. With each article sold, a *Guarantee* is given, that the Price is as low as it can be bought anywhere, and that the quality is as represented; also, that the money will be paid back in full, if purchaser within 10 days wishes, for any reason, to return the goods, unworn.

Exactly where the Store is.

THIS is important indeed, because, unprincipled people having stores in Philadelphia, *counterfeit* our signs, cards, advertisements, and stop strangers on the street, *with false directions* about where the store is, so that they may sell their counterfeit goods. There is but one Oak Hall in Philadelphia, it is a large building, the size of four ordinary stores, and is on the South-east corner of SIXTH—SIXTH—SIXTH—SIXTH—SIXTH and Market Streets.

Those who cannot come to the City.

WE send patterns of material and prices by mail when requested. Persons can have made-up goods sent by Express, by sending their measure (we furnish easy directions that any one can measure by), and describing color wanted, and price desired. Payment can be made to the Express Co. on receipt of goods, and the privilege of examining them is allowed before paying. Where goods do not please, we will return the money and pay the expressage back to Philadelphia.

You should be sure to see our name on the Building and over the door as you enter.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

J. H. MAIZE'S

MAMMOTH GROCERY.

Corner Main and Center Streets

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

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Dec. 17, 1875

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WINDOW CURTAINS, WALL PAPER, PICTURE FRAMES, REWARD CARDS.

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On Short Notice at the Most Reasonable Rates.

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PSYCHOMANCY OR SOUL CHARMING. How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose instantly. This simple acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25c, together with a Marriage guide, Egyptian oracle, dreams, hints to ladies, wedding night and a queer book. Address, T. WILLIAM & CO. Pubs., Phila. March 3, 76-1w

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As it was and is, treating of our history and government, varied soil and climate, vast population, lakes, rivers, great cities and manufactures, wealth in minerals, internal improvements, free schools, wonderful achievements, agriculture, commerce, fisheries, curiosities, etc. A splendid view of this Mighty Yankee Nation, richly illustrated. Nothing like it extant. Large size, low price. Agents want it, get it, canvass. Terms free. Address, HUBBARD BROS., 723 Sansom St., Phila. Mar 3-4w

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The Best Remedy for Hard Times!

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NEBRASKA.

Secure a Home Now.

Full information sent FREE to all parts of World. Address, O. F. DAVIS, Land Com'r U. P. R. R., Omaha, Nebraska. D & Co. March 3-4w.

WANTED Agents for the best selling Prize Package in the world. It contains 25 sheets paper, 25 envelops, a golden pen, pencil-holder, pencil, pocket rule, pocket-book and a piece of jewelry. Single package with pair of elegant Gold Stone Sleeve Buttons, postpaid, 25 cents. 3 for 50. This package has been examined by the publishers of the COLUMBIAN and found as represented and worth the money. Watches given as pay to all agents. Circulars free.

BRIDE & CO.,

Young Folks.

A Story About Butterflies.

Last summer all the boys and girls around Glenwood were wild after bugs and butterflies. At the County Fair, that was to come in the fall, there was to be a premium for the finest collection made by any one under fourteen. The school children all had their butterfly nets and their boxes of strange bugs. Every day almost they compared their treasures, and Ally Alcot, the mayer's daughter, was envied of all for the half dozen rare ones an uncle had brought her from Mexico.

Of all the workers Jane Thorn was most earnest. Her mother was poor, and little Janie could not go to school with the others. She was a nurse-maid for a rich lady in the town, and her only chance to get butterflies was when she took little Fred and Ervin into the large wood near Mrs. Day's house. Then, while the children sat under the trees, she could sometimes, with her net, secure a prize. Very proud and careful was she of those in a box in her little room. Saturday nights she could go home, and then she and her brother Ted compared their collections. When the summer was over the two were to be put together, and Janie was already planning to save from her small wages enough for a frame as handsome as Ally Alcot would have on hers. As for a premium they hoped to gain, it had been spent twenty times over, and Janie was not yet quite sure whether a shawl or a dress for her mother would be the best use for her share.

Janie's mistress had a fine house, a number of servants, and many friends. At the end of the long, bright summer, a little party of friends and relations came to visit her. The house was filled with gayly dressed people. Evenings, sitting drowsily in the nursery, Janie heard sweet laughter. Through the long summer days there were picnics and croquet parties in the woods, and sometimes, as she went on errands through the house, she met beautiful ladies. Of them all she liked Miss Maud the best, partly because she was prettiest of all, and partly because she always smiled and spoke to her. Little Janie, afar off, worshiped the proud beauty, and was only too happy when sometimes, of an evening, she was called to help Miss Maud dress.

One bright day in September Janie was alone in the woods. The children were riding with their mama, and she had slipped out to count over her treasures again. They lay on her white apron, a mass of gold and brown, black and crimson, two great *eceropias*, that Ted had, with great care, raised from cocoons, crowning the whole. Miss Maud, walking through the park alone, saw her, and, thinking how pretty she looked, came up to her.

"What have you there, little Janie?" she said. "O, what beauties!"

"They are mine," Janie answered, and was too shy at first to tell what they were for. Miss Maud looked and admired, and, won by her interest, the little girl explained. But the lady hardly heard. She had so many other things on her mind; she was going away soon, and so much was to be done. So, after a little, she walked away, a picture to Janie in her fluttering muslin, the sunlight filtering down through the trees on the bent proud head.

A week later, as Janie was leaving the nursery for a breath of cool air—the children being asleep—Miss Maud called her to her room. "If you're not busy, please help me," she said, as Janie paused shyly in the doorway. "I am late, and in a hurry," and as she spoke she laid out the dress she was to wear, a soft cloud of black lace, over which Janie drew a long breath of delight.

"You like it," Maud said, smiling. "If I only had some ornaments suitable. Nothing but flowers, and I've worn them till I'm tired. And I wanted to put on my emeralds to-night. Open that drawer—there—fasten this. Aren't they lovely?" She blushed so as she opened the jewel-case that Janie guessed her secret at once.

"Haven't you any thing else?" she asked with sudden shy sympathy as she helped Miss Maud into her dress.

"Nothing, but it's no matter. Go and get me some flowers please—scarlet, of course." She shut the jewel-case slowly and turned to her dressing.

But on the threshold Janie paused. She remembered that, as Miss Maud had admired her hoarded butterflies, she had put them in her hair and on her breast, and in her loving heart sprang the thought of using them.

"Could you wear my butterflies? You said the other day that they would be pretty to wear."

Not till the words had passed her lips did she think what it meant if they were taken. They would be ruined, and the fair was the next week. But she did not hesitate.

"Your butterflies! Why, yes, I suppose so. But you want them yourself."

"You may have them if you like," and Janie ran for her box and emptied its treasures before the beauty.

"These will be perfect," she cried, deftly picking out the largest and brightest of them and putting them in her dark hair, on her breast, her shoulders, her belt. "Put some down on the skirt to loop it," she went on. "If I make a sensation to-night, little Janie it will be your fault. Now this great beauty for my hat. I wonder if they could be put on my sash—or my slippers. There, thank you ever so much."

As Janie retreated, with long admiring glances at the beautiful girl, Mrs. Day entered. "Ready, Maud? Where did you get those?"

"From Janie. She has a box of them. Are they not lovely? Fortunately I've not to dance to-night, or my glory would soon be gone."

"It will be now, I'm afraid. Roses would have been better."

"Only I'm tired of them, and there were none. This is something odd."

"Yes. No one but you would dare wear them."

And with that the two ladies went down stairs together, leaving Janie to repent. "But I shouldn't have had the premium, it's probable, any way," she thought. "And perhaps I can save enough for mother's shawl some other way."

She stole into Miss. Maud's room the next morning, while the beauty was sleeping away the fatigue of the party, only to find on the dressing-table a heap of broken butterflies—not one perfect one left of those she had given. And those left in the box were only the common ones. The golden-brown kings, the royal cecropias was gone.

"O, Janie;" Miss Maud said, half waking and seeing here there, "your butterflies were so much admired. Mr. Cook, who knows all about such things, and has been in South America, said two of them were very rare. And I begged some from his collection—he has a large one, he says—for you, to make up for those spoild ones. He is coming to call to-day, perhaps.

So virtue had its reward, after all. But Miss Maud would have forgotten her promise but for the broken one on her fan. It lay on the parlor table when Mr. Cook called, and, reminded by it, Miss. Maud claimed her promised gift. Next day she gave Janie a dozen rara butterflies—magnificent things that made the rest of the collection seem faded and mean. Janie and Ted mounted them, and then Miss. Maud insisted on buying a handsome frame for them, and on going herself to the fair and pointing them out to the committee of premiums.

And the end of it was that Janie won the blue ribbon, and felt herself almost to happy when she carried home to her mother the nice winter shawl she had bought But best of all had been her pure, pleasure in giving. Nevertheless, I don't advise my little friends to make butterfly collections.

Agricultural.

Profit in Pickles.

Many farmers in this state do not know that they can realize more money from raising cucumbers than from any other crop. There is always a good demand for them if they are picked small and well cured. They should be salted by making strong pickle, not dry salted, as that will shrink them up and cause a loss to the grower as well as to the parties who put them up for market. We are now compelled to go to Chicago for pickles, on account of the scarcity of them here. Even in Boston and New York the supply does not meet the demand, and millions of dollars go out of this state for the very article that we should ship to other large cities. This state is well adapted to the growing of cucumbers.—*Maine Farmer.*

The above fits our case in every respect, as well as it does that of Maine.—We could "beat all creation" raising cucumbers, and every thing is decidedly favorable with us for the manufacture of pickles, yet we must send away to Chicago or St. Louis or Baltimore for every pickle used in our towns and cities! And we are decidedly a pickle-eating people. What a strange world we do live in!

Raising Grain and Making Beef and Pork.

If a farmer is a judicious manager and has a correct understanding of all the details incident to raising coarse grain, maintaining the fertility of his land and making beef mutton and pork, he can make more money by having his grain consumed at home and changed into meat than can be made by selling it. In a practical point of view this is nothing more than what farmers on the Western prairies are in the habit of doing every year. When their corn is abundant and cheap, instead of paying the railroad companies two bushels to convey one to market, they turn it into pork, and in this condensed form ship it all over the Union, at a profit. Farmers in Europe can buy wheat cheaper and better than they can grow it, whilst they can raise the best beef and mutton in the world, and enough of it by simply putting their wheat fields into grass. We can furnish England with all the wheat she wants with less trouble and risk than we can ship fresh meat, though we have an abundant supply of beef, pork and good manure.

By the introduction of steam power to such a vast extent as it is now employed, in propelling ocean steamers and railroad cars, space has been almost annihilated. The high price of farming land in England, added to the uncertainties of her climate makes wheat the more precarious and unprofitable of all her agricultural crops.

The average annual wheat deficiency of England is estimated at 96,000,000 bushels and Mr. Scott thinks that this deficiency or the greater portion of it may be obtained from the United States, Russia, however, would supply a large quantity. It is quite probable that England would largely profit by this change as she would thus be able to raise her own meat, and obviate the necessity of importing cattle and preserved meats from abroad.

In order to derive the greatest possible advantage from the practice of making beef or mutton to sell in lieu of coarse grain, the manure made by live stock must be husbanded and applied judiciously to the soil. If neat cattle are fattened on the coarse grain produced on a farm, and their manure is wasted, the practice of making beef will end in a grevious failure.—*Practical Farmer*

Black Teeth in Pigs.

A correspondent wishes to be informed why so many hogs die with what is called black teeth. Their small side teeth turn black; they appear stupid and weak, lose appetite and soon die. He would like to know a preventive and cure.

Reply.—The black teeth in pigs are not of themselves any injury. They are, however, a symptom of an unthrifty and unhealthful condition. The remedy would be, not to knock out the teeth as some persons recommend, but give some alterative and tonic medicine. Charcoal, saltpetre, and sulphur combined are very useful. One ounce of each may be pounded up together and divided into four doses, one to be given daily in molasses placed on the tongue, or in some corn mush. As these ingredients are nearly those of gunpowder, one ounce of this may be pounded fine and given daily in the food as a substitute. It is an excellent thing to give hogs such a dose when in health as a preventive of trouble.

Fattening Poultry.

The *London Field*, states that poultry properly fed will acquire all the fatness needed for the marketing purpose in a fortnight or three weeks at most. Their diet should be Indian, oat or barley meal, scalded in milk or water; the former is the best, as it will expedite the fattening process. They should be fed early in the morning, at noon, and also in the evening just before going to roost. A plentiful supply of pure fresh water, plenty of gravel, sliced cabbage or turnip tops. If the fowls are required to be very fat, some trimmings of fresh mutton suet may be chopped up and scalded with their other feed, or they may be boiled in milk alone and poured over the meal. This renders the flesh firmer than it otherwise would be. When fit to kill, feeding should be stopped for twelve hours or more, that the intestines may become coparatively empty.

MANURE AND FRUIT TREES.—The *Gardner's monthly* (by all odds the best authority on the question in Pennsylvania) says: "A fruit tree never suffers from too much manure if the roots are healthy. If a tree seems to suffer after a heavy manuring, it was only that it was in a bad way before. Of course, if one were to empty a cesspool, a cartload of fresh lime, or some other inordinate mass of food under a tree it would suffer; but our meaning is, that no amount of manure that would be found of benefit to any regular garden will be otherwise than beneficial to a fruit tree, if the roots be healthy."

Good for Senator Christiancy. Although sixty-four years of age he was recently united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss. Lillie Lugerbeel, who was a treasury clerk, and is just twenty. Winter lingering in the lap of spring has been reversed in this case.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

There will be exposed to sale at public vendue on the premises, partly in Greenwood and Pine townships, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 21st 1876,

at 1 o'clock, p m the following Real Estate to wit:

1. A tract of land situated partly in Greenwood and partly in Pine townships, adjoining lands of James Leggett, Frederick Bates,——Parkers, heirs of John Johnson, deceased, containing

161 ACRES,

and 10 perches, whereon are erected a Grist Mill, a Saw Mill,

Three Dwelling Houses

one Barn, stables for mill, and other out buildings.

ALSO:

A tract of land situate in Pine township, adjoining lands of the heirs of Thomas Davis, Jacob Christian, Jacob Drumbebbis, Wm. Weidhammer and others, containing

104 ACRES,

and twenty-nine perches, all well timbered.

These two tracts of land were lately the estate of Jackson J. Robbins.

TERMS.—Ten per cent of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at execution of agreement to purchase, the balance of the one-fourth on the first day of April next, and the remaining three-fourths in one year from April first, next. With interest from April 1, 1876, at which time possession is to be given.

Purchaser to pay for writing, &c., of Deeds.

ELIAS MENDENHALL,
Agent.

Feb. 25, 1876—ts

Awarded the Highest Medal at Vienna.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

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Each style being the best of its class in the market.

Catalogues of Lanterns and Slides, with directions for using, sent on application.

Any enterprising man can make money with a Magic Lantern.

☞Cut out this advertisement for reference.☜

Feb 18, 75—7m

Verbatim Reporting.

TERMS: Actual travelling, boarding, and other expenses; five dollars a session, for taking the report; and ten cents a folio, (hundred words,) for writing out into long-hand.

Where the matter reported in one day equals or exceeds fifty folios, the five-dollar fee will be remitted, and the transcribing into long-hand charged at fifteen cents a folio; but, in all such cases, if fewer than fifty folios are purchased, the five dollars will be charged.

Address.—S. N. Walker, A. M., Court-stenographer, Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania.

Residence.—Iron street, between Third and Fourth.

Office.—With E. E. Orvis, Esq., Columbian-building; entrance, opposite the east gate to the court-house yard, first floor, first door to right.

Office-hour, from twelve to one o'clock.

Feb 18, 1876-ly

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W. P. JONES & CO.,

Catawissa, Pa.

To Our Friends & the Public:

For the kind and liberal patronage bestowed upon us the past year you have our Thanks.

Through it we have been instrumental in

BRINGING DOWN THE PRICES

on many kinds of Goods.

We want to sell more goods this year than we did last, and we ask for a continuance of your generous support, assuring you that we shall always endeavor to sell at the lowest possible

Prices for Cash.

We now call your attention to 89 Pieces, 1384 yards, Hamburg Embroideries and Insertings just opened this week.

The above embrace the newest and most beautiful Patterns ever shown.

The Embroideries we sold last year with such great success, are and have been long famous as the best and most saleable, and those just received are superior in style and lower in price than ever before.

We also wish to call the attention of Housekeepers to our large stock of

Bleached and Brown Sheetings, and Shirting Muslins.

The very best Brands in all widths.

Tickings,
Blankets,
Table Linens,
Towels,
Napkins, &c.,

which we offer at very low Prices.

We are also offering at reduced Prices,

Shawls
Furs,
Underwear,

and many other Woolen Goods to close them out.

Call and examine at the Popular Cheap Cash Store of

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BAUGH'S

RAW TRADE MARK BONE

SUPER PHOSPHATE,

Made from Raw or Unburned Animal Bones,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

We are now selling our Raw Bone Super-Phosphate at the following

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.

Ammonia - - - -	From 2 to 4 per cent.
Soluble and Precipitated Phosphoric Acid,	From 9 to 11 per cent.
Phosphate of Lime, rendered Soluble,	From 20 to 24 per cent.

At NET cash wholesale prices to Farmers and Planters, P. O. B. in Philadelphia, at the following low prices:

100 Tons and over,	-	$38 per ton, 2,000 lbs.
75 " to 99 Tons,	-	39 " " " "
50 " to 74 "	-	40 " " " "
30 " to 49 "	-	41 " " " "
10 " to 29 "	-	42 " " " "
1 " to 10 "	-	43 " " " "

BAUGH'S

GROUND RAW BONES,

Guaranteed Pure.

At the following cash Prices:

100 Tons and over,	$34 00
50 " to 99 Tons	35 00
30 " to 49 "	36 00
10 " to 29 "	37 00
1 " to 9 "	38 00

This bone is ground pure; is not steamed or baked, and the solid bone has not been selected from it for carbonizing purposes.

Farmers are requested to give their orders to the dealer early, and if they cannot get Baugh's Standard Fertilizers from dealers, they will be supplied by us direct.

BONE MEAL.

WARRANTED PURE.

F. O. B. in Philadelphia at the following Low cash prices.

100 Tons and over,	$38 00 per Ton, 2,000 lbs.
75 " to 99 Tons,	39 00 " " " "
50 " to 74 "	40 00 " " " "
30 " to 49 "	41 00 " " " "
10 " to 29 "	42 00 " " " "
1 " to 10 "	43 00 " " " "

PHILADELPHIA

Ground Bones,

In Bags, on Board Cars at Works, At the following cash Prices:

1 to 5 Tons and over,	$20 00 per Ton.
50 " to 99 Tons	31 00 " "
30 " to 49 "	32 00 " "
10 " to 29 "	33 00 " "
1 " to 9 "	34 00 " "

If packed in barrels, (no tare off,) we will make a deduction of $2 per ton from above prices.

Persons desiring to take advantage of the above low prices should send in their orders at once.

No. 1

FINE BONE DUST

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS:

Ammonia -	from 2 to 4 per cent.
Phosphoric Acid	" 14 to 17 " "
Bone Phosphate of Lime	" 35 to 37 " "

This article is ground very fine, and is noted for its quick action, and can be bought at the following reduced prices, free on board vessels at our Philadelphia Works:

100 Tons and over,	$30 per Ton, 2,000 lbs.
50 " to 99 Tons	31 " " " "
30 " to 49 "	32 " " " "
10 " to 29 "	33 " " " "
1 " to 9 "	34 " " " "

☞N. B. One Dollar per Ton additional on above prices if shipped from Baltimore.

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Feb. 4—1st.

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Is the shortest and best route for all points in northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Nevada, Utah, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia. Its

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Is the short line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and all points in the great North-west. Its

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Is the only route for Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm, and all points in southern and central Minnesota. Its

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Is the only line for Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior country. Its

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Is the only route for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, and all port to via Freeport. Its

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Is the old Lake Shore Route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha to Milwaukee.

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At Omaha our sleepers connect with the overland sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points west of the Missouri River.

On the arrival of the trains from the east or south, the trains of the Chicago & North-Western Railway leave Chicago as follows:

For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California, Two through trains daily, with Pullman palace drawing room and sleeping cars through to Council Bluffs.

For St. Paul and Minneapolis, two through trains daily, with Pullman palace cars attached to both trains.

For Green Bay and Lake Superior, two trains daily, with Pullman palace cars attached, and connecting through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee, four through trains daily, Pullman cars on night trains, parlor chair cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona and points in Minnesota, one through train daily, with Pullman sleepers to Winona.

For Dubuque, via Freeport, two through trains daily, with Pullman cars on night trains.

For Dubuque and La Crosse, via Clinton, two through trains daily, with Pullman cars on night train to McGregor, Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton, two trains daily, Pullman cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

For Lake Geneva, four trains daily.

For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Janesville, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

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For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Ag't, Chicago.
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Feb. 4, 76-1y

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Is widely known as one of the most effectual remedies ever discovered for cleansing the system and purifying the blood. It has stood the test of years, with a constantly growing reputation, based on its intrinsic virtues, and sustained by its remarkable cures. So mild as to be safe and beneficial to children, and yet so searching as to effectually purge out the great corruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous and syphilitic contamination. Impurities, or diseases that have lurked in the system for years, soon yield to this powerful antidote, and disappear. Hence its wonderful cures, many of which are publicly known, of **Scrofula**, and all scrofulous diseases, **Ulcers, Eruptions**, and eruptive disorders of the skin, **Tumors, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Sores, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm**, and internal **Ulcerations of the Uterus, Stomach, and Liver.** It also cures other complaints, to which it would not seem especially adapted, such as **Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Fits, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Debility**, and **Leucorrhœa**, when they are manifestations of the scrofulous poisons.

It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs, it dissipates the depression and listless languor of the season. Even where no disorder appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of life.

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MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

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COATS AND PANTS,

OF ALL SORTS SIZES AND COLORS,

He has also replenished his already large stock of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
STRIPED,
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SHIRTS,
CRAVATS
SOCKS,
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS,
AND

FANCY ARTICLES.

He has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Cloths and Vestings,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FINE AND CHEAP.

HIS CASE OF JEWELRY IS NOT SURPASSED IN THIS PLACE.

CALL AND EXAMINE HIS GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Clothing, Watches, Jewelry, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

July 1,'75-tf.

Take Ayer's Pills for all the purposes of a purgative, for constipation, indigestion, headache, and fever complaint. By universal accord they are the best of all purgatives for family use.

WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

A. T. Stewart says the best advertising mediums he has ever found are the old established organs of the two political parties, at the several county seats throughout the Union." "These," he says "reach every family of the least account in their several counties, and are more carefully read than any other class of journals." If Mr. Stewart's judgment is of value, there is no difficulty in deciding which paper it is for the interest of business men to advertise in The Columbia Democrat, upon which this paper is partially founded, was established in 1836, and the Columbian now enjoys a wider circulation and greater prosperity than it ever did. It goes weekly into two thousand families in Columbia and adjoining counties, and by most of them is read from the first to the last line. It is the only recognised exponent of nearly five thousand Democratic voters in the county. It gives advertisements a tasty display, that makes them attractive to its patrons, thus ensuring greater certainty that they will persue them. While its circulation is undoubtedly much the largest in the county, the advertising rates of the Columbian are no higher than those of other papers with barely half and several not one-fourth the number of subscribers. Facts like these speak for themselves. No shrewd business man will neglect to insert his advertisements in the Columbian tf

HOTEL TO LEASE.

The Hotel in Orangeville, Columbia county, Pa., known as the Jacob Good stand, now occupied by John Snyder, is to be let for the year beginning April 1, 1876. Apply to

S. KNORR,
Atty-at-law,
Bloomsburg, P

Jan 7,'76-tf.

GRAND OPENING!

ELIAS MENDENHALL

HAVING resumed the business of Merchandising at his Old Store, on

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG,

NEAR THE FORKS HOTEL,

Desires to call the attention of his Friends and the Public generally, o his

NEW, FULL AND VARIED

STOCK OF GOODS,

JUST OPENED,

And solicits a share of public patronage

HIS STOCK CONSISTS OF

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
WOODENWARE,
WILLOWWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
FLOUR AND FEED

In connection with his stock of Merchandise he constantly keeps on hand in his yard.

A FULL STOCK OF

Dressed and Undressed Lumber,

AND SHINGLES OF HIS MANUFACTURE.

Bill Lumber made a speciality.

CALL AND SEE.

Oct. 5, 1875—tf.

BLOOMSBURG

MARBLE WORKS.

T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor,

MAIN STREET, BELOW MARKET,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of

MONUMENTAL MARBLE WORKS

We use the best AMERICAN and ITALIAN Marble. He has on hand and furnishes to order

MONUMENTS,
TOMBS,
HEADSTONES,
URNS, VASES, &c.

Every variety of Marble cutting neatly executed at the lowest market prices.

A long practical experience and personal attention to business makes the proprietor confident of giving satisfaction. All orders by mail promptly attended to. P. O. box 297.

☞*N. B.—Work delivered free of charge.*☜

Aug. 21, '74-ly. T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, &C., &C.

☞Orders will receive prompt attention.

g1,7-tf

ROLLINS & HOLMES

No. 17 Centre Street,

Plumbers Gas and Steam Fitters

MANUFACTURERS OF

TINWARE,

GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE,

WINDOW CAPS,

AWNINGS,

Wire Trellises, &c. Dealers in Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Baltimore Heaters, Low Down Grates, Mantels, PUMPS, Weather Strips, &c. Also

GAS FIXTURES

of the latest design. Special attention paid to repairing Sewing Machines of every description. Scales, Locks, Bell Hanging, Key Fitting, &c. Private residences Heated by Steam at a small cost above Hot Air. Feb. 26,'75—tf.

Bargains in Lumber!

at the store of

JOHN J. McHENRY,

BENTON, COL. CO. PA.

100,000 fencing boards, at $8.75

100,000 heart Shingles, shaved, extra good, at $7.00

100,000 Sap Shingles shaved, at $4.50

100,000 No. 1 Sawed Shingles at $5.00

Also Plank, Siding, Inch Pine, and all kinds of lumber can be found in my yard.

Call at once for bargains.

Dec. 3,-3m

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

ROWELL & CHESMAN Advertising Agents,

THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO

SUI GENERIS.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

UNEQUALED for Quality, UNAPPROACHED in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded

THREE HIGHEST MEDALS

AND **DIPLOMA OF HONOR** AT

VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial Expositions, **in America as well as Europe.** Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred.

BEST Endorsed by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be **unrivaled.** See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than **One Thousand** used fresh.

INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. *Dealers* get LARGER commissions *for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.*

NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. **New Solo** and **Combination Stops. Superb Etagere** and other **Cases** of **new designs.**

PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An exquisite combination of these instruments.

EASY PAYMENTS. Organs sold for cash; or for monthly or quarterly payments; or rented until rent pays for the organ.

CATALOGUES and Circulars, with full particulars, free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON, 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or [illegible]

MASON & HAMLIN

CABINET ORGANS

MAY BE OBTAINED AT

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL

OF

L. B. POWELL,

SCRANTON, Pa.

General Agent also for the celebrated

CHICKERING PIANOS.

ALSO, OF

I. K. MILLER,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

Dealer in above Instruments.

March 19,'75—y

NEW GOODS!

A HEAVY STOCK,

Cheaper than Ever!

S. H. MILLER & SON

Have Just Received

the largest and best supply of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE

DRY GOODS,

They have ever offered to their friends and customers.

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinetts

for MEN'S WEAR,

Cloths, Alapacas, Merinos,

for LADIES' WEAR,

CALICOES, MUSLINS, CAMBRICS,

and every variety of Dry Goods desired,

STOCK OF

Carpets, Mats, Ottomans,

CLOSED OUT AT COST

FAMILY GROCERIES,

including all the varieties of

COFFEES, TEAS and SUGARS,

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

and a general supply of articles useful for the table always on hand.

CALL AND SEE.

Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.

Oct. 20,'74—tf

Important

TO

Gardeners

AND

Agriculturists!

"EMPEROR WILLIAM" CABBAGE.

The best, largest and most profitable variety of winter cabbage known in Europe, and imported to this country exclusively by us last spring, where, with the most ordinary cultivation, it flourishes astonishingly, attaining an enormous size and selling in the market at prices most gratifying to the producer. In transplanting, great care should be taken to give sufficient space for growth. Send heads, the size of the mouth of a flour barrel, is the average run of this choice variety. One package of the seed sent postpaid on receipt of 5 cents. Three packages to one address, 25 cts. To agents 25 per dozen and 4 three cent stamps.

☞With each package of seed we send a sure remedy against the ravages of the cabbage fly or other pest, on young and tender plants.

MAMMOTH GOLIAH INDIAN CORN.

We planted last spring on Long Island, a small quantity (which we obtained with great difficulty) of this famous corn, the very largest variety of Indian corn. In September, by actual measurement, a large majority of the stalks stood from 12 to 16 feet in height, and still growing, with from 2 to 6 enormous ears of corn growing on almost every stalk.

The yield was at the rate of 250 bushels of ear corn per acre, while the fodder crop was immense and of fine quality.

We could have sold the entire crop for a big price to a New York seedsman, but declined to do so, preferring to keep the crop for the accommodation of our numerous country patrons, who will find it to their interests to secure at least a small selection of this rare variety for the coming spring planting. Live agriculturists, who believe in "progressing" with a small outlay (cultivators are poor things,) both ways between the rows will be astounded by the result. We will send by mail to any address 1 package of a receipt of 5 cents and 2 three cent stamps, or 3 packages on receipt of 25 cts and 4 three cent stamps.

☞Our supply is limited. Parties desiring to secure either of the above rare seeds should not delay their orders. All seed sold by us warranted fresh and to germinate. No goods sent C. O. D. Cash must accompany all orders. For either of above seeds address

FELIX CLARK & CO.,
225 East 125th St., N. Y.

Feb 18-6m.

"A Woman fair to look upon."

SARA, The Princess.

Facsimile of a celebrated Oil Painting by BIOCHART, in 21 oil-colors—size 17x22 inches. The royal beauty of face and form, rich oriental costume, romantic eastern landscape back-ground, with its well, palm trees, flocks, tents, and long stretch of desert, and distant boundary of mountains, combine to form a rare and lovely picture. It would grace the walls of any public or private gallery. CANVASSERS are WILD over it, and are competing for the Cash Premiums. Send for our splendid offer. Address

J. B. FORD & CO., NEW Y

Jan 21—8t.

LOWELL'S Commercial College at Binghamton

AN ACTUAL BUSINESS INSTITUTION AND TELEGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

For information call at Office, or send for COLLE ADVERTISER. Jan26-1y

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

MAY 30, 1875.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,53 a. m

For Catawissa, 11,23 a. m. and 7,36 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6,20 a. m. and 4,50 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, 8,00 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9,15 a. m.

Leave Reading, 11,3 a. m., Pottsville, 12,10 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,30 p. m.

Leave Catawissa, 6,50 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.

Leave Williamsport, 9,20 a. m. and 5,00 p. m.

Passengers to and from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
Jan. 14, 1876—tf. General Superintendent.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

On and after November 30th, 1873, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail	5.20 a. m.,	arrive Elmira.....11.50 a. m
"		" Canandaigua.... 3.35 p. m
"		" Rochester..... 5.15 "
"		" Niagara..... 9.40 "
Renovo accomm